The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5035. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Quieting Effect of Menabrea's Conference Circular in Italy.

Views of the Italian Press as to a Settlement of the Roman Question.

Arrest of Political Offenders in Paris.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The European Conference—Effect of Menabrea's Note—Views of the Italian Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

A dispatch from Paris asserts that the last note addressed by the Cabinet of the Emperor to the European Powers simply proposes the assembling of a General Conference for the settlement of the Roman question; it does not suggest any definite plan as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference.

Late dispatches from Florence state that the recent note of MENABREA, the Prime Minister of Italy, has had a very quieting effect on the country.

The Press of Italy, however, are almost unanimously of the opinion that it is impossible to reconcile the differences existing between the Italian Government and people on the one side, and the Pope on the other.

FRANCE.

Rumored Discovery of a Secret Society in Paris—Numerous Arrests.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

Private advices received from Paris represent that many political arrests have lately been made by the Police in that city. It was rumored that the existence of a secret society of an alleged political character had been made known to the Government, and these arrests were made in consequence of the discovery.

SPAIN.

Approaching Departure for Cuba of Captain-General Lersundi.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Captain-General LERSUNDI will sail from Cadiz on the 30th of the present month for Havana.

By Royal decree the Island of Porto Rico has been placed under the government of the Captain-General of Cuba.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Noon.

Consols for money.............................94 9-16

If REUTER's telegrams of the prices of American Securities and the quotation of American gold in the New-York market have come to hand, he has not, up to the present hour, furnished them to the public, and in the absence of such advices our quotations are as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds.................70¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.................84¼
Erie Railway Shares.................47

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Noon.

United States securities are quiet. Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, are quoted at 76¼.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13—2 P. M.

Consols steady at 94 9-16.

No telegrams have yet been received from New-York.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds............70 11-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares...............83⅞
Erie Railway Shares.................47

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American securities closed (still without telegraphic advices from New-York,) at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds............70 11-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares...............83¾
Erie Railway Shares.................47

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76 3 16 for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Noon.

Cotton dull, and declined ⅛d. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.............................8⅛d.
Middling Orleans.............................8⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 49s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 17s. ℔ cental for White California, and 13s. 10d. for No. 1 Milwaukee. Barley, 5s. 4d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 50s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ℔ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72s. ℔ 200 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 52s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Tallow—44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cloverseed—39s. ℔ cwt. for No. 1 American Red. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Resin—8s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for fine Pale. Petroleum—Spirits, nominal at 2s. ℔ gallon, and Refined, 1s. 5d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Noon.

Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ℔ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £114 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Noon.

PETROLEUM—47½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 13—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is inactive, but there has been no further change in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady at previous quotations. Mixed Western Corn is rather quiet at 49s. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Cheese is heavy, and has declined to 53s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow is 3d. lower, and is selling at 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13—2 P. M.

Linseed Cakes are selling at £11 5s. ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ℔ ton. Other quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.............................8⅛d.
Middling Orleans.............................8⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn weaker and 3d. lower, closing at 48s. 9d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat steady; California White, 17s., and Red Western, 13s. 10d. ℔ cental. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged from the opening quotations.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. Pork, 72s. Lard, 52s. 6d. Cheese, 53s. Bacon, 52s.

PRODUCE—Sugar steady at 26s. 6d. Resin, 8s. 3d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, nominal at 2s.; Standard White, 1s. 5d. Clover Seed, 39s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

Crude Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Whale and Sperm Oils unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 13—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Standard White, 47 francs.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Austrian*, Capt. AITON, which left Quebec Oct. 30, touched at Moville to-day on her way to Liverpool.

The steamship *Hibernia*, Capt. MUNROE, from New-York the 30th ult., arrived at Moville to-day and subsequently sailed for the Clyde.

Marine Disaster.

GALWAY, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Crusader*, Capt HOODLESS, which left New-Orleans on the 20th of October last for Liverpool, put into this port late last evening short of coal and otherwise in distress. She had evidently been on fire, as her deck is considerably burned. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Serenade Last Evening, and His Speech to the Crowd—He Congratulates the People on the Recent Democratic Victories.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

A good deal of powder, oil and candle-wicking was burned to-night at the serenade to President JOHNSON, and a crowd of four or five thousand people assembled in front of the White House, expecting to hear him make a speech, but they were disappointed, as he read a few remarks from carefully prepared manuscript. By a strange *contretemps* the band of the Twelfth Infantry played the aria from the Bohemian Girl, "The Heart Bowed Down," as the distinguished speaker made his appearance, creating considerable merriment among the intelligent portion of the crowd, which included a number of ladies.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union having tendered to the President a congratulatory serenade, they invited all Conservatives and Democrats to join them in the demonstration to-night. A procession was formed at the Headquarters of the Army and Navy Union, composed of delegates and associations, including Johnson Clubs and Unions of Washington and Georgetown, together with a large number of soldiers and sailors. Various army flags, banners, transparencies, lanterns, torches, &c., were carried in the procession, and during the march there was a continuous display of rockets and other fireworks. There were three bands of music. A broom about four feet long and nearly as broad, with a huge handle, was significantly exhibited. It is the same that was presented to President LINCOLN, and was purchased at an auction sale.

When the procession arrived at the Executive mansion there was a Presidential salute and also a salute of a hundred guns.

The dense mass of spectators repeatedly called for and cheered the President. Music was played meanwhile and fireworks exhibited.

A Committee consisting of Col. JAMES A. TAIT, Col. P. H. ALLABACH and Col. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE, escorted the President to the front of the mansion, where he was greeted with repeated cheers. Col. O'BEIRNE then addressed the President as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. O'BEIRNE.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Conservative Army and Navy Union of the District of Columbia tender you, their honored chief, the compliment of a grand serenade in congratulation of newly-promised hope for the welfare of our recently hitherto unhappy country. Our Conservative friends throughout the District of Columbia, representing the different States of the Union, join us in trusting that the present, with its arguments, may be a harbinger of renewed future prosperity, tranquility and brotherly love throughout our land. We invoke Providence to strengthen your hands to give you courage and fortitude, and to aid you in the successful performance of the grand mission it is yours to perform, *solus populi le suprema est*.

The President then addressed the assemblage as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is not my intention to make an address upon this occasion, but simply to tender you my thanks for this demonstration—a demonstration approbating what your fellow-citizens have declared in the recent elections in various States of the Union. They will appreciate your response to what they have done, and send back greeting that the Union of the States must be maintained according to the original design of our fathers. I confess I am gratified, but not surprised, at the result of the recent elections. I have always had undoubting confidence in the people. They may sometimes be misled by a lying spirit in the mouths of their prophets, but never perverted; and, in the end, they are always right. In the gloomiest hours through which I have passed—and many of them God knows have been dark enough—when our Constitution was in the utmost peril, when our free institutions were assailed by a formidable force, and our great Republic seemed to be tottering to its fall: and when I felt how vain were my efforts alone to preserve those institutions in their integrity, and to save the Republic from ruin, I was still hopeful—I had still an abiding confidence in the people and felt assured that they in their might would come to the rescue. They have come and, thank God! they have come, and that our Republic may yet be saved. It was but the other day that I officially declared that the remedy for the present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people themselves. They know what that remedy is and how it is to be applied at the present time. They cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal obnoxious laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary powers, or from apathy on their part too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved. The people have spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Thank God that they have spoken, for it is upon their intelligence and their integrity that I have always relied, and still rely. The Constitution of the country which was imperiled had recently been before them for consideration, and it has had new life and vigor imparted to it from its original source—the people. It comes back to us with renewed strength and vigor; let it now be translated high up in the heavens, written in letters of living light, as the symbol of liberty, union, justice, magnanimity and fraternity. Good night.

The President was cheered during the delivering of the speech, and also on its conclusion, and retired from the stand amid repeated cheers and instrumental music.

Frequent calls were made for Attorney-General STANBERY. He was on the premises, but did not appear to make a speech.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Failure at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Messrs. SENECAL & MEIGS, largely interested in the United States lumber trade, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $400,000.

NEW-YORK.

The Recent Election—The Official Canvass.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The following are the official majorities on the Republican State ticket in Livingston County: McKean, 927; Hillhouse, 913; Gates, 924; Van Cott, 916; Powell, 918; Hammond, 917; De La Matyre, 895; Mason, 902. The Republican County ticket has about the same majorities.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Herkimer County, official, gives MCKEAN, 4,698; NELSON, 3,949.

Oneida County, official, gives MCKEAN, 11,158; NELSON, 10,555.

Weston, the Pedestrian, at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 13.

WESTON, the pedestrian, has had a handsome reception in this city, and started at 11:20 this morning, walking at a vigorous pace for Buffalo. He was escorted out of the city by a detachment of police, and was followed by thousands of people for several miles upon his way, who then bid him "good-by," wishing him a pleasant journey and a safe arrival at his place of destination. There was a slight fall of snow this morning, which melted and left the roads in a very muddy and unfavorable condition for pedestrianism. Nevertheless WESTON avowed himself in the very best of condition, and declared his purpose to reach Buffalo at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. He most indignantly denies the statements of the Providence *Post* that he is in league with those who have bet that he will not make one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. He declares that be has no understanding whatever with JOHN MORRISSEY, and that he will make the one hundred miles in twenty-four hours soon after leaving Buffalo.

KANSAS.

The Recent Election—Official Returns.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The official majorities of twenty-one counties, and reported majorities of six others, most populous in the State, give negro suffrage 5,995; against, 13,563; female suffrage, 5,043; against, 13,498; disfranchising disloyal persons, 9,253; against, 8,603. The representative districts return fifty Republicans and twenty-one Democrats, with fourteen districts yet to hear from, ten of which will return in favor of the Republicans. The Senate will stand twenty Republicans and five Democrats, and the House will probably stand sixty Republicans and twenty-five Democrats.

MAINE.

Temperance Convention at Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The State Temperance Convention was permanently organised this morning, with Hon. SYDNEY PERHAM, Member of Congress from the Second District, for President, and one Vice-President from each county. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the temperance men of Maine to support prohibition and the amendment ratified by the people, and favoring the principle of a State police force. Addresses were made by a large number of eminent gentlemen. The Convention was large and harmonious.

The Convention adjourned this evening.

TENNESSEE.

Racing at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The attendance at the race-course to-day was rather slim. For the citizens' purse of $509, two-mile heats, free for all, three entries were made, and it was won by *Counterproof* in two heats. Time—3:42, 3:44.

The second race for the Association stakes of $600 was won by *Mary Wynne*.

Tennessee State Teachers' Association—Suicide.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The State Teachers' Association met at the Capitol to-day and engaged in discussing the propriety of uniting the white and colored schools. It is not probable that this will be accomplished, as some of the most influential of the Northern teachers oppose it as a matter of policy.

Major JAMES WORK, formerly a rich slaveholder and resident of this city, but more recently of Bowling Green, Ky., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens en route to Washington.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS left Lancaster this morning at 9 o'clock, in a Pennsylvania Railroad special car, arriving at West Philadelphia a 12 o'clock noon. The car was attached to the through train for Washington. The ride to Philadelphia did not fatigue him. He was sitting up, in good spirits, and conversed freely with a large number of friends who paid their respects to him during the time he was at West Philadelphia, awaiting the arrival of the train from New-York.

Execution of Mrs. Lena Miller.

BROOKVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Mrs. LENA MILLER, a German woman, who poisoned her husband last Winter, was hanged in the jail yard here at noon to-day. She made a full confession of her crime. Several hundred persons witnessed the execution.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Niantick Thread Mills in this city, owned by E. M. SWAIT, of New-York, and J. M. DAVIS, of Fall River, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $40,000, partially insured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. About eighty hands have been thrown out of employment.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *Grapeshot*, from Boston, of and for Grand Menan, N. B., was picked up last Saturday, off Little River, on her beam ends, with all sails set, and no one on board; the fate of the crew is unknown. The vessel was towed into Cutler, Me.

The schooner *Margaret*, of Yarmouth, Me., from Boston in ballast, went ashore this morning on Cape Neddock in a fog, and bilged. The crew were saved. The hull will probably break up; the sails and rigging were saved.

GEORGIA.

Collision Between the Ships Gorilla and Elsinore—The United States Circuit Court.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The ship *Gorilla*, for Liverpool, while being towed out to-day, collided with the ship *Elsinore* while lying at her wharf, damaging her upper works. The *Gorilla* was brought back, and her Captain and mate were arrested. Damages are claimed for $5,000.

The United States Circuit Court, which has been in session taking evidence in the case of BLODGETT *vs.* The United States, adjourned at 10 A. M. to-day.

VIRGINIA.

Chief-Justice Chase in Virginia—Cost of Registration.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Chief-Justice CHASE arrived here this morning and stopped at the Spottswood Hotel. He presided in Court this morning. Mr. DAVIS is expected to arrive on the 23d inst. Gen. SCHOFIELD left for Washington to-day.

The cost of registration in Virginia was $239,000. The cost of the military establishment in the State for the last ten months was $5,000,000.

Arrest of Three Men for Perjury in Registering.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Three citizens of Frederick County, who have held the offices of magistrate, postmaster, and member of the Legislature, were bailed in the United States Court to-day, to answer the charge of perjury in the registration.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Democratic State Convention—Preliminary Caucus.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention held a caucus at Eagle Hotel to-night. The session was quite stormy, and finally adjourned with no action.

There are fourteen candidates for Governor. A. S. MARSHALL, of Concord, will probably be the temporary Chairman to-morrow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Loss of the Schooner Gilman D. King.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *Gilman D. King*, Capt. ASHFORD, from Calais for New-York, misstayed while beating through Watch Hill Race, on Tuesday afternoon, and struck on Race Rock and capsized. The crew were saved; but the vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore Races.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The third day of the Herring Run Course races was much more successful than the preceding days, the attendance being large and the track in fair condition. For the first race, for a purse of $1,000, *Mountain Maid*, *Fanny Allen* and *Mary* entered, and it was won by *Fanny Allen*; time, 2:39, 2:37¼, 2:37¼. For the second race, a five mile dash, *Belle of Baltimore*, *Lucy* and *Langley* entered. The race was won by *Belle of Baltimore* in 14:38¼, it being good time for the weather and the condition of the track.

MISSOURI.

Annual Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee—Addresses by Gens. Sherman and Howard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Officers of the Army of Tennessee was held to-night at Mercantile Library Hall, which was crowded with a brilliant audience. The address of welcome to the members of the Society was delivered by Surgeon E. C. FRANKLIN, who gave a rapid sketch of the formation and deeds of the Army of the Tennessee, and tendered to its officers a warm and cordial welcome to St. Louis.

The regular annual address was delivered by Gen. SHERMAN, who entered into a rather detailed account of the operations of the army while under his command, beginning with Chattanooga, following its course to Savannah, thence through the Carolinas to Washington. He also alluded in a rather philosophical view, to the causes of the war, attributing it mainly to the acts of extreme men North and South, and looked hopefully to the future, and urged every man to do his duty as his judgment prompted. He scouted the idea of another attempt to destroy the nation, and said if such an effort should be made, the next Northern invasion of the South would not merely devastate it, but fructify and regenerate it. There were no direct political allusions made, but he took a calm and conservative view of the present and future condition of the country.

After Gen. SHERMAN finished Gen. HOWARD delivered a beautiful and glouing tribute to the private soldier, portraying his trials and hardships, his enthusiasm and valor in vivid colors.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and banners and various paraphernalia of war. A tent was erected on the platform, and a section of artillery and small arms occupied prominent positions.

The audience was very enthusiastic, and loudly cheered Gens. SHERMAN and HOWARD, and the mention of the names of GRANT, MCPHERSON, ORD and other prominent participants in the war, elicited prolonged applause.

The exercises were interspersed with music by the post band of Fort Leavenworth, which came here for the occasion, and patriotic songs by Capt. CHURCH and Mr. ANDERSON. Altogether the entertainment was a brilliant one, and so far the proceedings of the Society have been a decided success.

Among the prominent officers here are Generals Sherman, Howard, Corse, McCook, A. J. Smith, Belknap, McArthur, Gills, A. Smith, Fairchild, Hickenlouper, Strong and Reed.

A grand banquet will be given to-morrow night at the Southern Hotel, at which it is expected about four hundred officers will be present.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Loss $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

A fire broke out here to-night and totally consumed the planing-mill of Messrs. LUDD & MILLER, situated near the Everett House, and badly damaged two or three small adjoining buildings. LUDD & MILLER's loss on stock and machinery is $22,000, insured in the Springfield Fire and Marine Company for $2,000; Albany City Fire Company for $3,000; Cleveland Fire Company for $1,100; Western, St. Louis, for $1,500; Mississippi Valley, St. Louis, for $2,000. Three or four rooms in the Everett House were badly burned, and a large portion of the house soaked with water. Loss on furniture, &c., is estimated at about $20,000, insured in the Underwriter's Agency, New-York, for $2,000; City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, for $5,000; Lumbermen's, Chicago, for $3,000, and about $2,000 in St. Louis companies. The loss on the buildings is not ascertained, but the proprietors are fully insured. Minor losses, divided among several small establishments, will probably amount to $10,000, mostly insured in home companies.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce—Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Merchants' Exchange Association of this city have tendered the Chamber of Commerce a perpetual lease, at free rent, of one of the rooms of their building on California-street, which will be dedicated to the uses of the Chamber, with appropriate ceremonies, to-night.

The steamer *Montana*, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from the northern coast with $176,000 in treasure.

The Indians in Eastern Oregon are committing depredations upon the settlers, and a company of cavalry has been ordered to Budal River District for their protection. Great difficulty is experienced in gathering the Indians together in the open reservation.

The savages of Idaho are unusually active. They recently attacked HUNTER's stage and killed one horse, when they were repulsed by the passengers. The settlers are suffering for want of stock, the Indians having run off and killed the greater portion belonging to them.

Flour quiet; Superfine, $7 25, and Extra, $8. Wheat quiet at $2 50@$2 55. Legal-tenders 72½.

Death of a California State Senator—Subscription for Garibaldi.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Dr. W. J. KNOX, of San José, died in this city to-day. He was a member of the State Senate from Santa Clara County. His death leaves a vacancy which will be filled by a special election. Dr. KNOX was a Republican. Should a Democrat be chosen in his place, the Democratic Party will probably have a majority in the Senate, as two Republican members are considered uncertain.

The Italian residents of this city held a meeting to-day and passed a resolution condemning the action of VICTOR EMMANUEL and LOUIS NAPOLEON. A subscription for the benefit of GARIBALDI was opened, and some $2,000 was collected, which will be forwarded to Italy and placed in the hands of the United States Minister at Florence, Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH. A letter will accompany the funds, thanking Mr. MARSH, in the name of the Italian population here, for the sympathy which he has shown for GARIBALDI.

Flour quiet; no export demand; Superfine, $7 25; Extra, $8. Wheat quiet at $2 50@$2 55, owing to the want of tonnage.

METEORS.

The Display in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The meteoric display commenced to-night at a few moments before 12 o'clock, when the first observations were made at the Naval Observatory. Numbers of people remained up until an early hour, and many had made arrangements for private observations. The dome of the Capitol, and other locations which presented favorable opportunities for observations, were occupied by enthusiastic astronomers or curious people who were willing to forego the comforts of their snug beds for the doubtful chance of seeing the meteors, fall. At 12 o'clock they commenced moving from the East across the zenith to the West, at first at intervals of five, eight and ten minutes duration, and finally at the rate one every minute until at the hour of 2:15 o'clock, when this dispatch closes thirty-five have been counted altogether. The officers at the Naval Observatory express the opinion that no shower will occur before to-morrow night.

Observations at the Vassar College at Poughkeepsie.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Nov. 14—1 A. M.

The observations began at 10:20 P. M. The light of the moon makes it impossible to see faint meteors, but the number of brilliant ones is unusually large. In the hour from 11:20 to 12:20 about six were seen as bright as Sirius, with long trains; most of these were seen in the neighborhood of the Great Bear and Leo.

About 12 o'clock two very bright ones passed directly across the Great Bear.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock five were seen to pass among the stars of Orion, with long trains; one in the Constellation Cygnus, and one brighter than Syrius, without train, was seen near the northern horizon, while one near Castor left a train which remained a minute, and another in Cassiopea was accompanied by a very broad train.

ALABAMA.

Wages of Freedmen—Arrest of Two White Men for Killing a Negro.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Gen. SWAYNE has issued an order giving the freedmen a lien on the crops for their wages, this lien to be subordinate to former liens.

Two white men, from Barbour County, were brought here to-day under a military guard and imprisoned, charged with killing a freedman.

The Reconstruction Convention has been engaged the whole day in discussing the franchise question.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Question Regarding the Legality of the Adjourned Session—General Business.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS raised the point of order that the time provided by the enabling act of the Legislature for the completion and submission of the proceedings of the Convention having passed, the Convention had no further legal existence, unless authorized by another enabling act passed by the Legislature. He did not intend to appeal from the decision of the Chair, whatever that decision might be. The enabling act by which this Convention convened was very minute, even going into the details of the appointment of doorkeeper and messengers, and fixing the per diem compensation of members. But he desired to call the attention of the Chair to a provision in the organic act. He called it an organic act because the Convention had paid that deference throughout its sittings, and acted upon its provisions. The act provides that "all said amendments, or Constitution, shall be submitted by the Convention to the people for their adoption or rejection at the next general election." On the 5th of November that time expired, and the time provided by law for the sitting of the Convention has been exhausted, and it is not in order for us to go on and frame a constitution under the law without an enabling act of the Legislature. He cited several precedents in support of his position. He presumed it was known to all present that the highest legal authority of the State—the Attorney-General—had given an opinion to the State Comptroller that there was no authority for making disbursements to meet the expenses incurred in consequence of the continuation of the Convention. He referred to this fact in support of the position he had taken—that this Convention was no longer a legal body without another enabling act.

Mr. MERRITT said he did not understand that any such opinion had been given, and inquired by what authority the statement was made.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS said he had it from the lips of the Attorney-General.

Mr. MERRITT—Then it must have been very recent.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS—I had it from his own lips within the past few hours.

The point of order was overruled by the President, and the Committee proceeded to business.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. SMITH—For the abolition of the Board of Regents of Universities.

By Mr. C. C. DWIGHT—On the same subject.

EVENING SESSIONS AGREED UPON.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the Convention hold evening sessions instead of afternoon sessions, which was adopted.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. MCDONALD moved that the publishers of the Albany *Journal* and *Argus* be released from any further obligations to publish verbatim reports of the proceedings and debates of the Convention, which was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION OF DELEGATES.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS moved that the Attorney-General be requested to send to this Convention the copy of an opinion he may have given the Comptroller respecting the compensation of delegates sitting after Nov. 5, 1867, which was tabled under the rule.

FINANCE REPORT.

Mr. CHURCH moved to postpone the consideration of the finance report two weeks. He came here expecting that this Convention would adjourn over to next Spring. Such had been the expressions of delegates before this morning, and he had made imperative business engagements, which would compel him to be absent for the next two weeks.

Mr. ALVORD was opposed to postponing any business before the Convention. It was possible that the work of this body might be completed within two weeks. He wanted the business to proceed as rapidly as possible.

Mr. CHURCH said he did not believe the business of this body could be completed before Christmas. It would be utterly useless for this body to hurry through, and do its work imperfectly. If the Constitution is to be completed, it must be done with due consideration and care.

Mr. OPDYKE hoped the request would be granted; if not, it would be the first time such a request was denied to the chairman of an important committee. It was necessary that the Chairman of the Finance Committee should be present when the subject was considered.

The motion to postpone was lost by 54 to 43, there not being two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The Convention then went Committee of the Whole on the report on Finance and Canals.

The section relating to taxation and assessment was taken up, and after discussion all the amendments offered bearing upon the subject were finally rejected.

Mr. CHURCH moved the following additional section:

No money shall hereafter be drawn from the Treasury of this State except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, and upon the warrant of the Comptroller.

Adopted.

On proposition of Mr. ALVORD, the following section was taken up:

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to or in aid of any individual association or corporation. On the final passage in either House of the Legislature of every act, which imposes, continues or revises a tax, or creates a debt or charge against the State, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money, or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and four-fifths of all the members elected to either House shall in all such cases be necessary to pass the same.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to strike out after the first sentence.

Mr. CHURCH moved to amend so as to allow the Legislature to give money for charitable purposes, upon a vote of two-thirds of the members elected.

Without coming to a vote, the Convention took a recess to 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock and went into Committee of the Whole on the report on finance.

The discussion of the pending amendments was resumed.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS proposed to modify the amendment of Mr. CHURCH so as to require a vote of two-thirds instead of three-quarters for appropriations for charitable purposes. The amendment was accepted.

The discussion was mainly confined to the question of giving State aid to railroads. After a lengthy debate, Mr. CHURCH's amendment was lost.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend so that no money or property of the State shall hereafter be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual corporation or association unless such gift or loan be specifically granted or loaned by an act, and by a two-third vote of all the members elected to each House. Adopted.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. ALVORD moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the articles on finances.

The motion was carried, and the Convention then adjourned.

EX-REBEL VISITORS TO SAVANNAH.—Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, Hon. B. H. HILL, Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS, and Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN are in the city, in attendance upon the sessions of the United States Circuit Court. These gentlemen are all looking exceedingly well, save Mr. STEPHENS, whose mind was ever more vigorous than his his physical nature. Wherever he goes, silent, unostentatious honors are paid to Georgia's greatest statesman, whose genius is unrivaled in the history of her celebrities.—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Nov. 9.*

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Opening of the New Parliament—The Selection of Speakers—Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

The event of the week has been the opening of Parliament, the particulars of which have been given in the telegraphic dispatches to the TIMES from the seat of Government. Some dissatisfaction is manifested against the Speakers selected, but particularly against Mr. CAUCHON, the Speaker of the Senate. The honorable gentleman is Mayor of Quebec, and publisher of *Le Journal de Quebec*, one of the ablest French Canadian papers in the Dominion. M. CAUCHON has also held a seat in the Cabinet, having been Commissioner of Crown Lands for a short time. He is fiery in debate, and speaks fluently in both French and English, but he is hardly the man for the dignified position of Speaker of the Senate. His appointment was in the hands of the Government, and t suited their purpose to make him Speaker. With regard to Hon. Mr. COCKBURN, Speaker of the House of Commons, it can only be said that he is not so well up in French as the French Canadian representatives might desire, but he is otherwise unobjectionable, and will fill the position with dignity.

The first debate commenced on the Address last evening, and is likely to be continued two or three days into next week. Mr. HOWE made his first speech, and was ably answered by Dr. TUPPER, also from Nova Scotia. Mr. HOWE was not violent, but he evidently aims at giving the Ministry trouble. Possibly he may move an amendment, but it will not be of such a character as to secure the support of the Western Radicals.

The resignation of Mr. GALT formed a prominent feature in the discussions in Parliament last evening, and the Ministerial explanations fail to verify the statement of the organs, that the Minister of Finance had retired for private reasons—that is, on account of personal interests. It appears that he succumbed, according to his own statement, to the popular clamor in Ontario, caused by the action of the Montreal Bank. He considered his usefulness impaired by the outcry raised against him, and saw no other course than to resign. It is very generally believed that a difference occurred between Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Mr. GALT on account of the bank business, the former deeming it advisable to listen to the voice of the West. Further, it is rumored that Sir JOHN declared that if Mr. GALT did not leave the Government he would do so himself. No successor to Mr. GALT has been appointed yet, and the trouble is to find some one courageous enough to undertake the duty of Finance Minister, for it is a position no one need envy.

The funeral of Bishop STRACHAN, which took place on Tuesday, was the largest and most imposing that has ever been witnessed in this part of Canada. The deceased prelate was buried in the chancel of St. James' Cathedral. The death of one so intimately connected with the growth of this Province has been regarded with deep sorrow, notwithstanding he was long very unpopular with the people generally, on account of his action with regard to the Clergy Reserves, previous to their abolition.

It is regarded as somewhat singular that nothing is done to remove the anomaly existing in the General Government, and the Government of Ontario, with regard to vacancies. Mr. ARCHIBALD resigned the office of Secretary of State because of inability to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, and nothing has yet been done to replace him. M. CHAPAIS likewise holds office in the General Government without a seat in Parliament. As regards Mr. GALT's resignation, that is so recent that Ministers may be allowed breathing time before appointing his successor. In the local Government of Ontario Mr. RICHARDS, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, has not yet been successful in his efforts to obtain a seat in the Legislature. Report says different attempts have been made, but still nothing is known of his chances of getting a seat. It was expected that the member for Niagara would be induced to retire, but that attempt has failed, and it does not seem at all probable that Mr. RICHARDS can retain his place in the Cabinet.

With the conclusion of the debate on the Address the Government will get to work in earnest, for it is desirable that they should do so, the session being only intended as a short one. The act of Union provides that the local Legislatures must assemble during the coming month, and that being the case, the Commons must necessarily have a short session. The opinion prevails that an adjournment will take place until early in Spring, when both meetings will be made one legal session. It is not at all probable that the local Legislatures will sit until after the adjournment of the Commons, so many of the latter being members of the former. But it is not desirable under any circumstances that they should sit at the same time. The militia question will cause much discussion, not particularly among the Nova Scotians, but the Western members, many of whom will fight hard against the proposed militia measure. The Currency Bill, whatever it may be, is almost certain to be a step in the right direction, for the feeling in Ontario is so strong against the Government scheme of last year, and the Montreal Bank, that anything will be welcomed that will bring relief or prove of the slightest benefit.

Monetary matters could not well be in a more unsatisfactory state than at present. The failure of the Commercial Bank has had a very prejudicial effect, and the merchants are in a predicament. The Fall importations were unusually heavy, and the crisis coming, the merchants were not prepared for it; but, to make matters worse, the Bank of Montreal came into possession of a considerable amount of the paper of the customers of the Commercial Bank, when that institution obtained a loan from the Bank of Montreal, which bank now refuses to renew the same. This places many business firms in a bad position. One in Hamilton, that of Messrs. F. GATES & Co., a wholesale dry-goods establishment, has been compelled to yield under the pressure, and others are expected to follow. The conduct of the Bank of Montreal is severely censured. It seems that the manager has no sort of feeling for anything outside of Montreal. But a day of reckoning will come, and Mr. KING will find himself deprived of the power he has so much abused. It is feared that the approaching Winter will be a hard one for the business community generally.

THE JAFFA COLONISTS.

Additional Particulars Regarding their Present Condition—The Abyssinian Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1867.

By the arrival at this port of the *Quaker City*, with the Holy Land excursionists on board, I am favored with additional particulars in regard to the unfortunate colony at Jaffa. The results have proved even more disastrous than was anticipated. ADAMS and wife profess the utmost faith in the ultimate acknowledgment of their claims to the property, and by plausible pretexts continue to keep a few faithful followers about them, but the number of these diminish rapidly whenever an opportunity is presented to them for getting away. Of the one hundred and fifty who went out just a year ago, but twenty or twenty-five at most are left. Sixty have died and seventy have left, of whom the *Quaker City* brought forty. Those who remain are represented to be in a very destitute condition, wholly without means, and with very little of anything else.

Through the generosity and active exertions of the United States Consuls at Jaffa, Jerusalem, and at this port, a fund sufficient to defray their passage to New-York has been raised, and they sailed on Saturday, Oct. 5, by the steamship *Iris* for Liverpool. Favorable arrangements have been made by Consul HALE with Messrs. J. R. MARSHALL & Co., of that city, for their transport to New-York, where they will probably arrive about the middle of November. The thanks of the Department, and indeed of the whole American public, is due to Mr. VICTOR BEAUBOCHER, our Consul at Jaffa, for his efforts in behalf of these poor deluded people, and numerous friends of that gentleman in America will be glad to hear that a petition to secure his appointment to the Consulate at Naples, which he desires, has already been forwarded to Washington. Consuls HALE and GOODENOW have also been unremitting in their aid and attentions to the returning Colonists. Mr. BEACH, of the New-York *Sun*, also generously gave $1,500. The *Quaker City* sails at 5 to-day, with the remainder of the excursion party, who now number about sixty. After calling at Gibraltar, and perhaps Valencia, she will sail for New-York from Marseilles about Nov. 1.

The health of this port continues good, but business is very dull.

There is nothing new in regard to the Abyssinian Expedition. The purchase of mules here by British agents still goes forward in defiance of the well-known fact that they can be got for less than one-third the money in Abyssinia itself. The most gross ignorance and incompetence continues to be manifested by those in charge of the expedition. I shall be at Suez on the 15th and Aden on the 25th to Nov. 1, and will give you full particulars as early as possible.

CRIME IN HIGH PLACES.

Charge of Judge Shipman on Frauds by Bank Officers.

At the recent opening of the United States Circuit Court in Connecticut, Judge SHIPMAN, in his charge to the jury, called their attention to the section of the National Bank Law which declares that any officer of any association who shall embezzle or abstract its funds, or issue without authority its notes, or make false entries in its books, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished with imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years. After directing them to make thorough investigation into certain cases where these offences are alleged to have been committed, he said:

"It is not my habit to indulge in lengthy addresses to grand jurors, but I feel constrained to say that offences of this character are alarmingly frequent in this country, and the omission to bring the offenders to justice is followed by the worst consequences. Vast interests are committed to the hands of officers of banks. They occupy places of trust and confidence conferred upon them for their intelligence and supposed integrity. They are men of good social standing, are raised by their salaries above want, and are removed from many of the temptations which assail those in the obscure and humble walks of life. *To fail to punish them when they deliberately violate their trust and plunder those who have relied on their integrity, while at the same time the more ignorant and degraded offenders against law are visited with its penalties, shocks the moral sense, and is a bitter mockery of justice.* It renders property insecure, encourages fraud, and removes those wholesome checks which should guard and warn others from treading in the same path of crime. The position of the active officers of a bank, who are daily employed in conducting its affairs, is one of peculiar responsibility. They are intrusted not only with the property of the opulent who are able to bear losses, and who have usually a potent voice in selecting these officers, but they control the interests of the small stockholders—of widows and orphans, whose sole means of support are often the small savings of a life of industry and self denial, carefully invested by those who have passed away, as a security against want for friends who have shared their affection and been dependent on their care. No more delicate or sacred earthly trusts can be committed to men than these. And yet they are often shamefully violated and the public and the victims are told that the high positions of the culprits, their attractive and manly qualities, their past unblemished reputation, or their eminent piety, or all combined, are such that those who have the earliest and free access to the evidence of guilt, *do not desire their punishment, and cannot find it in their hearts to aid in bringing them to justice.* If the moral sense of those most immediately interested in the management of these institutions is reduced to this sickly condition, it is quite time that a law was enacted declaring every officer, director or stockholder of a bank, who has knowledge that a fraud has been committed upon it, and fails to make immediate complaint to the officers of the law, *an accessory after the fact*, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If a miserable vender of counterfeit currency passes a spurious note at a bank and is detected, he is at once handed over to the officers of the law. If the bolder robber seizes a package of bills from its counter or messenger, he is immediately arrested, if possible, and brought to justice. Shall it be said that an officer of a bank who commits, with coolness and deliberation, a long series of crimes, the smallest of which is more flagrant than counterfeiting or ordinary theft, may, when he can pursue his guilty vocation no longer with secrecy and success, assemble his partial friends, make his confession and apology, and then leisurely depart, with none to hinder or molest him? Are laws made only for the comparatively weak, ignorant and helpless? Is the whole force of society, operating through the expensive machinery of criminal justice, to be expended upon its obscure and worthless members, while the more conspicuous ones are screened from punishment and treated as mere victims of misfortune, entitled to sympathizing regrets, and to every facility for concealment or flight?

The practical answer which the community shall give to these questions, concerns every citizen. Courts, and Marshals, and Sheriffs, are not omnipresent, and their efficiency in detecting and punishing crime must always, and in a great degree, depend upon the temper and conduct of the community whose laws they are appointed to execute. If those who are most immediately affected by unlawful acts, and who necessarily are the first to discover them, are to remain silent and connive at the escape of the perpetrators, *it will soon be difficult to punish any except the friendless.* If high social position, or reputation for moral worth in the offender, is to shield him from prosecution, and release the members of the community from all obligation to uphold the enforcement of the law, courts of justice will soon be powerless to punish for any crime where a breach of trust is involved. For the respectable and intelligent are alone honored with great pecuniary trusts. It is to such men that the vast and varied interests of corporations are committed, and to exempt them from all penalties for embezzlement, *is to license the crime*, without even the poor return of a revenue derived from those who practice it. It is to proclaim to the thousands of young men who are now employed in these institutions that they can appropriate the money of others without fear of any worse consequences than the loss of their places, and a short voluntary exile from the State or country. So demoralizing has the sentiment of the community on this subject become, that *offenders of the more respectable class begin to demand exemption from punishment as a right!* It is not long since a man of education and prominence, notoriously guilty of repeated and extensive forgeries, while temporarily confined, or rather lodged, in the jail in this county, had the effrontery to denounce every one of his victims who hesitated to unite with him in suppressing the evidence of his guilt. He finally overcame all their scruples, and is now engaged in enlightening other communities on their moral duties, and in the enjoyment of the patronage and favor of society. But mark the contrast! About the same time, in the same city, an obscure, uneducated day-laborer forged a single small check, presented it at the bank, was detected and speedily consigned to the State prison at Wethersfield for a term of years.

Nothing but a sense of duty has constrained me to state these humiliating facts, and were they the only ones of the kind which have occurred in this community, I might still have remained silent.

The punishment of men for crime is always a painful duty, but to every right minded person, one of the saddest features of this duty comes when the heavy hand of the law must be laid on the outcasts of society who have grown up in vice and ignorance, whereby they have been deprived of many of those restraining motives, the power of which persons of intelligence and social repute are supposed to feel.

If we look at the palliating suggestions which are so often offered to excuse men of former good name who violate the law, we see upon what delusive notions they rest. When such men are guilty of embezzlement and forgery, it is often said that *they did not intend to injure any one.* They appropriated the money, or simulated the signature of another, with no design to ultimately defraud, *but with the full purpose of restoring the funds, or meeting the note when due.* The failure to do so is attributed to the results of unfortunate speculations, and the turpitude of their offence is softened down by the excuse that they were not actuated by a purpose to injure others. This mode of reasoning would palliate nearly every crime against property. The burglar and thief are not often prompted by malice or a desire to injure others. Their ruling motive is to supply themselves. They are willing that others should lose if they can only gain. Those who embezzle with the hope to restore, or forge with intent to protect the paper, are willing that others should bear the risk of loss, and if the worst comes, actual loss, provided they can enrich themselves. The essence of the crime in both classes consists in a lawless disregard of the rights of others, but it is greatly aggravated when the offence involves a breach of trust as well as a breach of law.

I am justified in dwelling upon this subject by the magnitude of the evil; for more money is lost to the rightful owners, and more families ruined by embezzlement and forgery, than by all other forms of private robbery. These crimes plow the furrows of sorrow deep in the hearts of innocent relatives, and plant the seeds of misery which only death can eradicate. When committed on a large scale they are usually the work of men who occupy at the same time places of responsibility and trust, and who are too often shielded from punishment by the leniency of the public or the connivance and partiality of friends.

The evil is rapidly increasing in every direction where men are employed to handle the money of others, and we see the fruits of this indulgent public sentiment in the plunder of the revenues of the Government, in the repeated sale of official connivance and favor, in crippled or broken corporations, in families reduced from affluence to poverty, in relatives plunged in grief and shame, and in the boldness and impunity with which pecuniary fraud is so often perpetrated.

With the increase of wealth, and especially with the eagerness of our people to speedily become rich, and their growing fondness for extravagance and display, this evil will rot away every security against commercial dishonesty, and infuse its poison through the whole frame of society, unless the community adopt a higher standard of judgment and action in dealing with those who forfeit their integrity in places of trust. The man who takes the money of another by indictable fraud must be treated the same as the one who takes it by force. The man who robs a bank from behind the counter must stand upon the same level as the one who does it in front. At all events, the fact that by a false pretence of honesty he has obtained the confidence of others only to betray them, should not entitle him to occupy higher and safer ground than ordinary offenders.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The White Vote of Northern Georgia for a Convention—Alleged Frauds at the Election—Conservative Delegates—Views of Joseph E. Brown—The Northern Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

The returns from the northern counties of the State, where there are very few negroes, show that the white voters of that section participated in the late election to a much greater extent than their Caucasian fellow-citizens in other parts of Georgia; and they also show that the voters were very generally "for a Convention," certainly more generally than was anticipated. The dread of negro suffrage and its resulting bug-bear, "negro supremacy," seems to have had no influence upon the mountaineers, for the reason given me by a citizen of Rabun County, that "there ain't no niggers thar," and that consequently the whites were not compelled to "jostle their way to the polls through a crowd of negroes." The inhabitants and landowners of Northern Georgia, that is, the country between the borders of Alabama, Tennessee and South Carolina, and twenty miles north of the Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Atlanta, are for the most part poor and illiterate, the land is not productive, and consequently the negro population is very small. Whatever the cause, the fact is indisputable that the white votes of Northern Georgia, added to the negro vote of the rest of the State, carried the Convention by a large majority.

It is charged, with what justice I am unable to say, that great frauds were committed here, at Columbus and other places on the borders of other States, that thousands of South Carolina freedmen voted here, and thousands of Alabama freedmen voted at Columbus; that no negro vote was challenged or scrutinized in any way, while a white vote was submitted to all sorts of tests and examination; and that large numbers of negroes were compelled to vote for the Radical ticket by threats of personal violence and exclusion from all the prospective advantages of land, house and mule partition, which, though still deferred, are being confidently promised to all who should "vote right."

A number of those who have been elected as delegates, and who are classed among the extreme Radicals, emphatically disclaim ultraism since the election, and profess the most positive conservatism. They say they consented to be nominated and bear all the odium attached to the position from a desire to control matters and avert the evils of unbridled negro domination, and that time will prove that they are the best friends of Georgia and the white inhabitants. They profess to be opposed to all proscriptive legislation, disfranchisement, confiscation and negro office-holding, and to be in favor of the Convention complying exactly with the requirements of the Sherman Bill—"only this and nothing more." They anticipate trouble from BRADLEY, the black, and BRYANT, the white, Hunnicutt of Georgia, but they do not believe that in the end these extremists after BROWNLOW's own heart, will be able to carry any of their destructive measures. Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN passed through this city a few days ago on his way to Savannah to attend the District Court. His influence and best efforts have been employed to carry the Convention, and he is represented as having told his friends while here that in his opinion nothing would be done by the Convention but amend the existing Constitution of Georgia so as to make it conform to the provisions of the reconstruction laws, satisfy the demands of Congress, and secure the admission of the State into the Union. He says that many bad and dangerous men have been elected, but that they cannot carry their violent measures. The rumor is that Gen. POPE and J. E. BROWN have a draft of a Constitution ready "cut and dry," which will be submitted to the Convention at an early day, and that its joint authorship will secure its adoption by a sufficient majority. Of course this rumor is of the vaguest, but it is credited from the intimate and confidential relations which are said to exist between the District Commander and the Ex-Governor.

So far as I have been able to observe the masses of the white voters who did not vote are still satisfied that they did exactly right. I have not seen one who seems to entertain a doubt that he had acted well and wisely. The continued successes of the Anti-Radicals at the Northern elections confirm and strengthen the conviction and encourage the confident expectation that relief from universal negro suffrage and all the most obnoxious portions of the Reconstruction Acts, will be attained at no distant day. The refusal of Kansas and Minnesota to adopt negro suffrage, and the result in New-York, where the issue was squarely made as to the right of Congress to command negro suffrage in the Southern States, intensifies the hope to which the popular vote in Ohio gave birth. The news of these elections have caused great jubilation among the people. Although no one can see clearly how this manifestation of the popular will is to afford an immediate remedy for the evils of which the South complains, yet all believe that the remedy will be found and applied. Some are so sanguine as to believe that the Radicals in Congress will back down and modify their requirements within the limits of qualified suffrage; and others are confident that even if Congress persists in its demands, the Courts will "knock the whole thing into a cocked hat."

I met an intelligent, though humble farmer from a county not far from this city, a couple of days ago, and after listening to his lament over the low price of cotton, the exorbitant price of bacon, the iniquities of the cotton tax, and the uselessness of the "no account niggers," I asked him timidly whether he had voted. He was not offended at my question, but replied mildly that he had not voted. To my further inquiry whether he was satisfied he had done right, he said he thought so, and went on to give his reasons: "I am over sixty years of age. I have voted at every election since I was twenty-one years of age. I always voted for the best men, and for what I believed to be the good of the country. I never held an office, and never wanted one. I voted for secession, four of my sons and eleven of my near kin fought in the army, and two of my sons were killed. And what has it all come to? I have lost confidence in my own judgment. I do not intend to vote again. I intend to leave it to those who will vote, even if they are niggers. They may do as well as I did." This gentleman is, as you may imagine, in despair, satisfied that "the country is gone," and that redemption is out of the question.

A somewhat exciting election for President and directors of the Augusta and Macon Railroad took place here on Wednesday of this week. The candidates for the Presidency of the road were Hon. JOHN P. KING, the President of the Georgia Railroad and the Atlanta and West Point Road, and at one time U. S. Senator, and Mr. R. B. BULLOCK, of the Southern Express Company, recently elected one of the delegates from this district to the Convention. Mr. BULLOCK was successful, after a number of ballots. The objection to him was that his election would amount to a surrender of the road to the express company, which is already much detested as an oppressive monopoly, and that his radicalism disentitles him to confidence. He is, however, young, active, energetic and intelligent; and in addition, he commands large means, which were promised to aid the road in case of his election. As the finances of this new avenue of travel are not flourishing, the last mentioned advantage turned the scale in favor of BULLOCK, even though the fact that he is the colleague of BLODGETT, BRYANT and three negroes was used to the last ounce of its weight to bring about a different result.

The bitter disappointment among the cotton planters, the troubles which they have endured and must still endure, and their bankrupt condition, have produced a very wide-spread resolution to abandon cotton culture altogether. In my next I will give more extended information on this subject than my space will permit now. Eleven to twelve cents per pound is the present price, after deducting the tax and expense of selling, and my own experience convinces me that with the present rate of wages to laborers, cost of provisions, rates of interest and the various *et ceteras*, cotton raising must be a losing business. I know that hundreds of my acquaintances who have tried it this year will lose largely.

The Mayor of this city, Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT, went to Savannah a day or two ago to answer an indictment for perjury, he having taken the test oath on one or two occasions, although he raised a volunteer company of artillery for the Confederate army early in 1861. I am told he does not deny the fact that he was Captain of the said artillery company, but he alleges that he was not a volunteer in fact, though he appears to have been so, and that he only raised the company from fear of bodily violence which was threatened to all Union men in Augusta at the time he raised his company. Mr. BLODGETT will seek to prove the threats of violence by documentary evidence in his possession. He regards himself as in the position of those to whom Capt. SMITH's notice was addressed in Decatur County, when the Captain desired to raise a volunteer company, "You are hereby commanded to volunteer or report yourself to these headquarters to be tried by court-martial for desertion." UBIQUE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The New Ministry—Victor Emmanuel's Position—State of the Country—Political Liberty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.

At last one is able to state positively that Italy has a Ministry, but how long it will last nobody knows. Its composition may be suited to circumstances, but it does not satisfy the will of the people. It is only suited to circumstances, however, in that it is in accord with the position which the King has made up his mind to maintain—that of vassal of the French Emperor. It is an honor to some of the leading men of the country that they could not and would not yield to exactions humiliating to the country, opposed to its interests, and contrary to popular demands. There is not a single strong man in the new Cabinet, nor has it as a whole the respect and confidence of the country. It is a family party. The Prefect of Florence, CANTELLI, is Minister of Public Works, and the *Sindaaco*, or Mayor of Florence, CAMBRY-DIGNY, is Minister of Finance, with MENEBREA, a native of Savoy, now a French subject by implication, at the head.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S POSITION.

It is no exaggeration to say that the position of the King is one of extreme peril. He has lost his courage, and with it the confidence of the nation. He thinks it safe to be the Lieutenant of France rather than to listen to the counsels of his own countrymen. He has just made a foolish speech, more foolish than any GARIBALDI has uttered, in which he accuses the General of going to rob the Pope, with "Destruction to the Spiritual Supremacy" written on his banners. As the spiritual power of the Pontiff is something that has to do with the individual mind and conscience, GARIBALDI nor any other can destroy it by force; and it is mendacious as well as childish in the King to make the accusation. The recommendation to abdicate has already been made to the Sovereign—a counsel to which he is not yet disposed to listen; but as events are succeeding each other, upon a worse fate may be in reserve.

The condition of the country could not easily be worse. Neither the army nor the navy is in a state of efficiency to resist even a second-class Power, much less France, and the finances are going from bad to worse. Party spirit is inflamed, the Government has little confidence in itself, and a general feeling of uncertainty reigns.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Demonstrations are becoming the order of the day. A profound emotion has taken hold of the population. Large masses of people are meeting in the principal cities for the purpose of signifying to the authority that they will not allow the honor and interest of the country to be sold. Their conduct under such trying circumstances is most admirable, as there have been no violations of public order, and this is no doubt as much due to a wise self-control as to the prudent respect to the companies of soldiers with fixed bayonets drawn up in the square. Day before yesterday several thousand met in front of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, and for an hour or two waited with patience for the deputation to return, which had been sent to inquire of the cabinet-makers why they did not act, and what they intended to do. An attempt had just before been made to get into the square before the Pitti Palace, but all the narrow avenues leading to it were blocked with troops. What is to happen next? is the question in all minds. It is with some difficulty that we are able to learn what is occurring in or near Rome, as the Government puts what hindrances it can in the way of the transmission of news.

GARIBALDI'S FUTURE POLICY.

If GARIBALDI is defeated in his purpose at Rome by the powerful combination now formed against him, will he stop short in his career as a revolutionist, or can he possibly be restrained without being shut up within prison walls? The irritating consciousness of having the Government which he has served, or helped to create, against him, and in league with the despotism which he hated, may be too severe a trial for his loyalty, and he may lift his hand for the destruction of the monarchy which in theory he has never accepted. The temptation to throw himself into the Neapolitan Provinces is great, where he has so many friends, and where are to be found so many elements of change. The followers of the Ex-King, the priests, and all the friends of reaction, would join with the friends of the Republic to have it proclaimed, hoping out of the confusion to see at last FERDINAND restored and the despotism reëstablished. We can only wish that GARIBALDI's patriotism may be strong enough to make him act with the magnanimity he has already shown, whatever new trials may be in store. It is much easier to be the architect of ruin than to be the builder of a new structure.

ITALIAN LIBERTY—CÆSARISM.

You have seen lately in the French and other journals, a good deal said about the possibility of the Florence King and Cabinet, by the pressure of circumstances, being pushed out of their true position of respect for the Constitution into a sort of dictatorship. It is asserted again and again that the sovereign cannot shake loose from the present hitch without some such *coup d'etat*. This is a remedy invented without doubt by the French Imperial party, who find altogether too much liberty in Italy to suit the convenience of their political school-master. Italian newspaper-writers can discuss policy without the terror of seeing an inquisitorial finger pointed at them. The people of this country are enjoying a degree of freedom which the French Liberal party would rejoice to share. The present system of freedom, once well consolidated, could not but be the object of envy to Frenchmen of spirit, and a permanent rebuke and peril to the French Emperor's showy invention.

But we may be pretty sure that Cæsarism will not work well here. The worst enemies of LOUIS NAPOLEON are the Italians, and no one knows it better than himself. He is torn into strings with merciless caricature and criticism, and Frenchmen regard with mingled feelings such license, without the power of indulging it themselves. VICTOR EMMANUEL and his party have taken a position on the side of reaction, but in the present condition of Italy and Europe there is a point beyond which it is not safe to go.

LACK OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

To show you how badly off we are, in spite of railroads and telegraphs, we do not know yet whether the French are at Civita Vecchia, or whether the Italian army has passed the frontier, although we should have known 24 hours back.

I shall make an attempt to get into the Roman territory and the City of Rome, although all regular communication is interrupted, and nearly all writers remain here. ANGELICA.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Francis Joseph's Visit to Napoleon—The Exposition and the American Commission—Artistic and Operatic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1867.

The Parisians have literally conquered the heart of the Emperor of Austria. He came to stay a week; he is going to stay a fortnight. The Hapsburgs are notorious for their love of admiration; it was this trait of their character which made the cunning BISMARCK send his King down to Baden Baden to welcome FRANCIS JOSEPH as he passed through what is soon to be Prussia. The Parisians seem also to be inspired with the sentiments of BISMARCK, for no other monarch has been received with so many of those little attentions that speak to the heart.

For a thousand years it has been considered an honor by monarchs to be complimented by the market women of Paris—the *Dames de la Halle*; and of all the long list of monarchs who have honored Paris with their presence this Summer, FRANCIS JOSEPH is the only one to whom the *Dames de la Halle* have condescended to make a visit. But do not imagine that this visit looks like anything one encounters about the market; the least said about these ladies in their own quarters the better. But the deputation selected to wait on the dignitaries are always, of course, the richest and the best looking, and they go in silks and fine carriages. FRANCIS JOSEPH could not believe his eyes when he saw the column alight and approach the doors of the Palace. The bouquet was also the finest to be found in all the gardens of Paris. Each flower was selected for its beauty and value. The Emperor was delighted, and before he got through the interview, moved.

Thus, wherever His Majesty goes he finds the people sympathetic and kindly demonstrative. The alliance between France and Austria, both for monarchs and people, may be counted on in the future as something positive.

THE EXPOSITION AND THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Everybody wants to see the Exhibition a last time before it closes, and there are hardly counters enough to admit the crowds that press around the various doors. For several days the admissions have run over 200,000 a day—an unheard of figure in the history of Exhibitions. The three supplementary days which have been granted at the request of the Empress, and of which the proceeds are to be given to the poor of Paris, will not reach one-fourth of the figure of the preceding days.

The American Commission at the Exhibition closed its sittings last evening, and adjourned *sine die*. The following members were present at the last sitting: Mr. Beckwith, President; Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Prof. Barnard, Mr. Mellen, Mr. Slade, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Norton, Prof. Morse, Mr. Bowen, Dr. Evans, Mr. Hewett, Mr. D'Aligny, Dr. Frese, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Usher, Mr. Birney, Mr. Butler, Dr. Johnston.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed at this meeting to the President, Mr. BECKWITH, who responded in a few remarks of warm feeling toward his colleagues. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Commission, and the Commission broke up with the most harmonious feelings, and with regrets at being obliged to separate.

The reports on the various classes, which, when published, will form the most complete encyclopedia of art and science ever published in a similar form, are not all finished, and will be sent into the State Department as rapidly as possible.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES AND ARTISTS.

Many wealthy American gentlemen are making large purchases of fine works of art at the Exhibition to the great disgust of Frenchmen, who are naturally desirous of seeing their *chefs d'œuvre* remain at home. Mr. DURFEE, of Massachusetts; Mr. MATTHEWS, of New-York; and Mr. PROBASCO, of Cincinnati, appear to be the larvest buyers. The latter gentleman has just bought for $30,000, in gold, M. MEISSONNIER's famous "Charge of Cavalry," the best work of the best of living French artists.

Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT, of New-York, has just been engaged at the La Scala, of Milan, for five months as light prima donna. MALAKOFF.

UTAH MATTERS.

General Muster—Colonizing Arizona—Trade on the Colorado River—Immigration of English Mormons.

From Our Own Correspondent

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.

To-day begins a general muster of the militia of this county, to last three days. The camp is on the west bank of the river Jor an, about two miles from the centre of the city. It is a very busy time with all the more vigorous of the manhood of the county, the young men making an especial holiday of it. Other business suffers, as may be expected, butchers' stalls and some of the stores being closed, and all trades going along in a crippled and languid manner. Musters have just been held in the counties north of this.

A number of the young men "called" at the last Mormon Conference to go and settle in the southern portions of the Territory and in Northwestern Arizona, or Southeastern Nevada, as may be, are now under way for their destination. Another detachment expect to start in about a fortnight, and some "will not be ready before Spring," if then. A considerable percentage of these youths have taken BRIGHAM's advice and have secured to themselves helpmeets.

The action of some of the business men of San Francisco in endeavoring to organize a company for the purpose of navigating the Colorado River and trading on it, has excited considerable interest in this city. It is asserted that San Francisco merchants can successfully compete with Eastern merchants in regard to the trade of Utah and Arizona, and in parts of Montana. The movement, in its present phase, is not well regarded by many of the merchants of this city and of San Francisco, for the reason that it is held to be with the view of the company trading, instead of navigating and freighting merely. The Utah merchants want to do their own purchasing in distant markets, instead of having it done for them by others as jobbers. The merchants of this city do not look favorably on the presumed design of distant merchants pouring goods into this market wholesale. This, however, is nothing more than might have been expected, and will be a beginning of that strong business competition which exists in most cities, but which has not prevailed very much here. The public, however, will hail any movement that will put cheap merchandise in the market.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMY STONE, who has been entertaining the theatre-goers of this city for the last two months, concluded her engagement on Saturday. Excepting during the time of the Mormon Conference, the houses were not near so full during the second month as during the first of her engagement. Latterly she has been playing in "Caste," "The Workmen of New-York" and "The French Spy." The scarcity of money makes theatricals a rather dry business just now; in fact, all the present year they have been so. Still the theatre has been open three nights a week all the year, except during July.

THE NEW TEMPLE.

A number of ox-teams are now engaged in hauling granite from Cottonwood, a distance of about fourteen miles, to build the Mormon Temple. It is expected to haul sufficient this Fall to raise the walls of this building four feet. This is slow work. The teams are generally four yoke.

IMMIGRATION PROJECTS.

Another movement is being strongly agitated, and that is to make strenuous exertions next Summer to bring over as many of the English Mormons as possible. BRIGHAM YOUNG is very earnest on this point just now, and he urges on the rest of the Mormons here to put their shoulders to the wheel and do something positive and unmistakable toward helping out rom England their poor brethren, who can do little to help themselves. For several Sundays this matter has been set forth strongly in the preachings to the Tabernacle congregations, and the appearances are that it will be further agitated during the coming Winter and Spring, not only in this city, but in the different settlements throughout the Territory. Consequently, there is every reason to expect that there will be a heavy immigration to this Territory next Summer. The numbers it would be difficult to conjecture. Two thousand persons heretofore has been a large emigration in one year. Under extra pressure the next season's operations might possibly number 4,000, but that would be as large a number as I should be willing to guess.

PAPER-MILLS WANTED.

The *Deseret News* has been suspended for several weeks in consequence of lack of paper, the paper-mill at this city having failed to come to time. The *News* has had so many suspensions during its course that it probably would not be exactly right for it to continue without any stoppages. The *Vedette* has been much tamer since Judge MCLAUGHLIN vacated the editorial chair a few weeks since. He was the ablest "Gentile" editor ever employed in this city in connection with a paper issued here.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

The Episcopal Diocese of New-York—First Day's Proceedings.

Yesterday morning the members to the New-York Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, the body of the edifice being reserved for their accommodation. All the parishes were well represented, and there were also a large number of non-members, including a goodly share of ladies, who occupied seats in the gallery.

The devotional services which preceded the business portion of the proceedings, and which occupied nearly the whole time allotted to the first day of the Convention, were of an exceedingly impressive character. The officiating clergymen were Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. Drs. McVIKER, Vinton, DIX, Beach, Brown, Burgess, Dow and Cook.

The morning service was read by Rev. Dr. DOW, the Litany by Rev. Dr. BURGESS, the Epistles by Rev. Dr. BROWN, the Gospel by Rev. Dr. MCVIKER, and the Communion Service by Rev. Dr. VINTON.

The choral service was very beautifully rendered by the choir, under the direction of Dr. JAMES PECH, organist of Trinity Church. Jackson's Service—the one used yesterday—was originally composed for performance in the Cathedral of Exeter, England, on the occasion of the union of the clergy and the choirs from the various rural Deaneries throughout the Diocese with that of the Cathedral. At stated periods during the year a performance of the whole was given in the Metropolitan Church. The anthem selected was an adaptation by Dr. LOUIS SPOHR from his oratorio of the "Crucifixion," commencing—

"As pants the heart for cooling streams,
When heated in the chase,
So longs my soul O God, for thee,
And thy refreshing grace."

Bishop POTTER, in delivering his charge, spoke of the importance of the occasion which brought together the members of the Convention. He also returned his cordial acknowledgments to the Standing Committees and others who had been engaged in attending to the duties of the organization, and pleaded that Divine charity might characterize all the proceedings. In speaking of the Committee of Fifteen, he referred in terms of tenderness to the death of Mr. EDWARD RANDOLPH, one of its number. He also referred to the recent death of the Bishop of Litchfield, England, and gave a brief account of the satisfactory manner in which he presided over the Convention in that diocese. It was natural, after an absence, to compare the present Convention with the one of thirty years ago. Of the thirty-five or forty members of the early Convention, whose names could be recalled, only five or six remained. The Bishop closed his charge with an appeal to his hearers to continue the work of the Church with increased activity and energy.

At the end of the devotional services, about an hour was consumed in erecting a platform and making other preparations for the transaction of business.

The Convention was then called to order by Bishop POTTER, at whose request members presented their credentials to the Secretaries. The roll was next called, at the completion of which the Convention adjourned till this morning.

To-day, after the Bishop has delivered his address, a report will be presented by the Committee of Fifteen.

Convocation of New-York Christians—Spirited Speeches by Ministers and Merchants.

In accordance with the invitation of the leading ministers of the several Evangelical denominations of this City, and a committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, the New-York State Christian Convention met in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, yesterday morning. The attendance of members of Christian Churches from all parts of the State was large. The first hour was occupied in devotional exercises, the meeting being conducted by GEORGE H. STEWART, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and, after a hymn and prayer by Rev. Dr. ROGERS,

Mr. DODGE said they were gathered there for the purpose of considering some great questions which affected the progress of the Christian work throughout the land. The call for the Convention did not contemplate delegates coming with credentials; it was merely an invitation to such as loved Christ to come and reason together; hence the absence of that formality which might, by some, be regarded as necessary to the completeness of the work they had to do. All that was necessary was the handing in of the names or cards of all who were present, so that it might be understood who constituted the Convention.

United States Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, being called upon, said that he looked for great results from that Convention. New-York was a great commercial centre, and as such gathered into itself large numbers of young men, whose minds were constantly engaged with business, and they were apt to be worldly. It was important, therefore, that some means be devised for reaching their hearts and impressing them with the fact that great duties devolved upon them, and that Convention should make that impression; indeed, they must do it. There was no reason for hesitation in approaching this work, for success must attend any and all efforts put forth. It needed only that Christian men devoted to the idea of working for Christ exercise faith in God, whose Holy Spirit would give power to all who sincerely and earnestly engaged in the work.

Mr. H. THANE MILLER, of Cincinnati, delivered an interesting address, in the course of which he gave an enthusiastic description of the Young Men's Christian Association Conventions recently held in Pittsburgh, in Indiana, and in Columbus, Ohio.

Judge SMITH, of Boston, said he could see, in that Convention, in the dim distance the opening of the heavens as if for a great outpouring of spiritual blessings, which would extend its influence throughout the whole land. Between New-York and Boston there was a great difference. In Boston the men engaged in the Christian work were beset by isms born of cunning and calculating but cheerless and heartless infidelity. The question they appeared to be trying to solve was, "What shall we do with Jesus?" and they were putting every obstacle they could in the way of the Christian work. In New-York the difficulty in the way was worldliness—too much devotion to business; that could be overcome easier than the isms of Boston infidelity. It was of importance that this work should be done in New-York, because here it could be done, and it was their bounden duty to do it.

Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, made some encouraging statements relative to the recent union meeting of Presbyterians held in Philadelphia.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., said that altogether too much had been left for ministers to do, and the people instead of doing merely expected others to do. This form of error, for it was a very serious error, should be dissipated, and members of churches would soon find out that it was their duty to come up to the help of the Lord.

The temporary Committee on Business reported in favor of five minutes' speeches. The first question proposed for discussion was: "What are the obstacles in the way of a revival of religion?"

Rev. C. D. FOSS spoke at length charging that there was much blame to be attached to the pulpit. Many of the agencies which should be used were either left untouched or imperfectly exercised. Right preaching, praying and living were important agencies to be applied. There was a great lack of heart gospel in the carrying on of Christ's work at present.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: WM. E. DODGE, Jr., President. Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS, New-York; Rev. Dr. P. H. FOWLER, Utica, and S. B. CHITTENDEN, Brooklyn, Vice-Presidents. Gerhard Wessels, New-York; Rev. C. P. Sheldon, Troy, and Chas. Tracy, New-York, Secretaries. The report was adopted.

The following permanent Business Commitee was appointed: Theodore Brower, Rev. J. W. Buckland, Rev. M. Sutphen, Rev. E. N. White, Mr. R. R. McBurney.

Rev. Mr. MINGINS, of the New-York City Mission, opened the discussion on the question: "The unreached masses in our cities and larger towns; what more effective agencies can be employed to lead them to Christ?" He said that there were seventeen millions of the population of this country unreached by the agencies of the Gospel. The ratio of unreached masses in the East and the West is as great as that in New-York. Nowhere else in the country could they boast of more work done in the name of Christ than in this City. Out of five hundred ministers here only two hundred were engaged in the pastoral work. Who, then, was to do the work? Why, the sixty-four thousand professing Christians must do it. The Young Men's Christian Association had two hundred thousand young men to look after, but that was only one agency.

Many other gentlemen expressed similar views.

Rev. Mr. STEVENSON, of the American Tract Society, introduced the discussion of the question, "What means more direct than those now in use can be employed to reach with the Gospel people in sparsely-settled neighborhoods?" He said the Church members who valued the truth they had received should take it out to those who had not yet come under its power. Men should give themselves up to the work heart and soul. The colporteurs of the Tract Society succeeded in this way.

Rev. Mr. CHEEVER, of New-Hampshire, said that the conventionalisms of our modern Protestantism must be broken down if they would succeed in persuading men to believe in Christ.

Father CHINIQUY, of Illinois, took the ground that theologians had guided the Church too much and too long. What was wanted was that Christ should come and guide his Church. He urged that they leave their denominations and come to Jesus, and rally around the cross in Christian unity.

Rev. Mr. MARGIN, of Virginia City, Nevada, said what they needed along the Pacific slope was spiritual agencies. They needed movable tabernacles—tents around which groups of men could be gathered as around fountains, and where they could obtain the water of life freely.

In the evening Judge SMITH, of Boston, introduced the discussion of the question "Lay preaching—is it desirable, what should be its character, and how rendered most productive et good?"

Mr. H. THANE MILLER, of Cincinnati, spoke upon "Jesus Christ, the Way of Life."

Mr. D. L. MOODY, of Chicago, also took part in the proceedings.

It was announced that Rev. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., of London, would take part in the discussions this morning.

The Convention then adjourned till this morning.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Counsel to the Corporation Denies the Jurisdiction of the Board.

The Board of Audit, which adjourned on Tuesday to meet at 12 o'clock yesterday, did not organize until a quarter past one. There w but few claimants present. Several employes of the Bureau of Lands and Places presented small claims and gave evidence in regard to them. When these had been disposed of Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation, presented the following

PROTEST.

The claims against the City and County of New-York for services, and also claims on the part of newspapers having been heard and submitted, claims of a different nature, larger in amount, and involving various doubtful questions of law and of fact, are now to be presented, and the time seems to have arrived for the counsel to the Corporation to submit certain views as to the general relations of the City and County as defendants toward the Boards of Audit and its authority as a legally constituted tribunal, as the classes of claims first-mentioned, viz.: Claims for services, work and labor, and for newspaper publications. It appeared to him that the interests of the Corporation, as well as of the citizens having such claims against the Corporation, might be subserved by his consenting to submit the same to the examination of the Boards of Audit for settlement and adjustment. He regarded and still regards these boards in the light of Boards of Arbitrators; the members of which are from their character and position peculiarly competent to deal between the claimants and the corporation equitably and justly.

These classes of cases are now being disposed of, and the Counsel to the Corporation as to the other numerous and important claims now to be presented, seems to him his duty on the part of the City and County of which, by the statute creating the Boards of Audit, he is made the legal representative to withhold his consent to submit the defence of the City and County to this Board, or to any tribunal other than the ordinary Courts of Justice, with the ordinary right of a trial of issues of fact by a jury, and the ordinary right of appeal whenever such course may seem to him advisable. In order, therefore to save the rights of the City and County he submits the following preliminary objections: The Legislature has no power to compel any person or corporation to submit any controversy to the arbitrament of any tribunal other than the ordinary Courts of law and equity. The right of trial by jury is rendered inviolate forever by the State Constitution. Art. I., sec. 6. This right is asserted in Baldwin & Jaycox *vs.* The Mayor, &c., lately decided in the Court of Appeals, in which the question was directly raised whether the Legislature could compel the City of New-York to submit to arbitrators the claims of the plaintiffs in that case. The Court says all municipal corporations, counties, towns, cities and villages, may, and always could in this State, sue and be sued in the courts of law and equity. There is no reason why the Legislature should act, as court, assume judicial functions as to all claims against such municipalities, nor have they any more right to create a new tribunal proceeding contrary to the course of common law, and thus deprive such a municipality of the right of trial by jury. There is no reason why this right to trial by jury secured to every citizen, should not belong to such corporations; no reason why the imposition of this corporate machinery should deprive the individuals of their personal rights. Public policy and common justice would grant such a right, and it seems to me it cannot be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to exclude such corporations from its benefits. (3 Kern. at 391.) The duties and powers of these boards are, to secure to the Council to the City the same or similar to those of the Comptroller by a section of the charter of 1857, and could not be extended to authorize the erection of a tribunal before which all claims against the City should be compulsorily investigated without opportunity for revision or appeal. There are other objections which may be urged, but the foregoing seems to the Council prominent and conclusive. 2. The Act constituting the Board is a local act, and refers to more than one subject. It is very clear that more than one subject is mentioned in the title establishes this conclusively. (Chap. 586, Laws 1867.) The statute therefore contravenes section 16, article 3 of the Constitution *vide* People *vs.* Hills, 8 Tiffany 449. 3. The Board of Audit is not an office, and its members are not officers in the constitutional or legislative sense. They have no term of office fixed; there is no oath of office required; there is no provision for filling vacancies; the act merely appointed five certain persons to be a Board of Audit; it did not create a Board of Audit, and appoint certain persons to be the first members thereof. This being so, the refusal of Judge WOODRUFF, one of the persons in whom the trust is reposed to perform its duties any act of the other four persons appointed invalid. If this position, as a member of the Board of Audit, is not an office, but a personal trust reposed in WOODRUFF by the Legislature, the Governor cannot transfer the trust to any other person without the authority of the act creating it. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

The Board received the protest, and held it for consideration, making no comment on its contents.

REGIMENTAL COLORS AND THEIR COST.

ALEXANDER BRANDON, presented a claim for $9,071 49, due him by the City for eleven stands of colors furnished to regiments of the National Guard during the present year. Mr. BRANDON stated that this was a fair price, and such as he had obtained before for the same work. These were not ordinary colors, but were embroidered, which doubled their cost.

There being no other claimants present, the Board adjourned until noon to-day.

Daring Attempt to Obtain $28,000 on a Forged Check.

A man of respectable appearance called on Tuesday at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, and presented a letter from J. B. CATHCART, asking that a calculation be made for the marketable value of $26,450 worth of 5-20 6 per cent United States bonds of '67. Mr. JOHN H. LATHAM, receiving instructions to make the calculation from Mr. FAHENSTOCK, a member of the firm, proceeded to do so, and handed the slips to the messenger. The latter left the office, and returning yesterday morning, presented to CHARLES WATERBURY, the office boy, an envelope, which the latter gave to Mr. FAHENSTOCK, who opened it and found the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1867.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.,

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find check for $26,450 5-20 6 per cent. United States Bonds, '67, as per bill rendered. Please send per bearer in denominations of $1,000, and oblige yours respectfully,

J. B. CATHCART.

With this check was inclosed a check on the Tenth National Bank for $28,466 81, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. FRED. BUTTERFIELD & Co., and made payable to the order of JAY COOKE & Co. Mr. FAHENSTOCK presumed the matter all correct, and sent the envelope and its inclosure to Mr. LATHAM, directing payment to be made. The clerk sent the check to the bank for certification, and in the meantime attended to the order for the bonds. Young WATERBURY soon returned from the bank and stated that the teller had pronounced the check a forgery. The messenger being still in the office, was immediately arrested by Bank Detectives DOYLE and HARVEY. The prisoner gave his name as ROBERT JOHNSON, but was subsequently identified as a well-known character answering to the cognomen of the "Long Doctor."

JOHNSON was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, during the afternoon, when the depositions of Mr. FAHENSTOCK, Mr. LATHAM and young WATERBURY were taken, embracing the above facts. Mr. LYMAN A. JACOBS, of No. 8 College-place, also testified that he was a member of the firm of F. BUTTERFIELD & Co., and pronounced the signature on the check a forgery. The magistrate committed the accused for trial in default of bail. The prisoner is 53 years of age, a native of England and a cigar-dealer by occupation. The Police are of the opinion that JOHNSON is only a tool in the hands of others, who may yet be detected.

Unwarranted Conduct of Police Officers.

At Special Sessions on Tuesday Justice DOWLING had occasion to reprove a police officer for reprehensible conduct in invading the house of a citizen and making an arrest therein unauthorized by law. Conduct of this character on the part of officers is said to have become so frequent of late that the magistrate felt it incumbent upon him to take advantage of the first opportunity offered to denounce publicly, and in unqualified terms, such undue stretch of authority. In the case which came before the Justice yesterday Officer CORNELIUS MAHONEY was complainant. He preferred a charge against a laboring man named PATRICK RILEY of assault and battery committed upon him on Friday last. The officer's statement was that on information brought to the Station-house by the landlady-owner of the house in which RILEY lived, he went with three brother officers to the place, where he found that there had been fighting and quarreling, and that in his attempt to arrest RILEY he was beaten. The testimony for the defence proved conclusively that when the officer arrived any difficulty which had been, and which was only a war of words, had ceased, that he and his companions nevertheless proceeded to abuse all present, that they beat RILEY unmercifully, and did not even spare his wife, who threw herself between MAHONEY and her husband, tearing her clothes to rags.

Justice DOWLING dismissed the charge against RILEY. He said that the officers were not justified in their conduct. They did not see the alleged disturbance in the house, and were not warranted in making the arrest. Section 30 of the act entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c., &c.," distinctly defines the limit of power invested in officers under such circumstances. They shall have power * * * * * "to take into custody any person who shall commit or threaten or attempt to commit in their presence or within their view any breach of the peace, &c., &c." Here the officer or his companions had not "viewed" the breach of the peace, if any were committed, nor had any charge of assault been made in their presence against any one of the parties in RILEY's house. Their conduct was, therefore, unwarranted. He, Justice DOWLING, thought it high time that the Commissioners should see that their men were better instructed and that a stop was put to such license. He had, this very morning, been called to investigate three cases of a somewhat similar character, where citizens were dragged out of their homes without sufficient cause; in fact, contrary to and not in the spirit of the law.

Fire Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday a communication was received from the Chief Engineer, recommending the Board to have manufactured, for the purpose of testing its practicability, a machine to facilitate the scuttling of a ship on fire, a diagram of which was submitted with the recommendation. Heretofore it has been found a difficult matter to scuttle vessels for want of proper tools, and the ships have generally been destroyed before the fire could be extinguished.

Fire Marshal BAKER and Patrolman VAN DYKE, of the Fourth Precinct Police, joined in a communication to the Board, claiming the reward of $1,000 offered by the Board for a conviction on the charge of arson, as, according to their statement, they were instrumental in securing the conviction of CHARLES A. LAMBERT, in the Court of Over and Terminer, on the 16th of October last. The District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, indorses their claim to the reward.

CHARLES H. MAGEE, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7, tendered his resignation as a member of the Department, to date from the 15th inst.

Communications were received from several members of the Department, and referred to the appropriate Committee, asking that they be transferred to companies located convenient to their residences. The Chief Engineer thinks it would be to the advantage of the Department if the members resided near the companies to which they are attached. It is probable that the transfers will be made, especially in the case of men who have families depending upon them

vision. To give them any meaning at all as they stand is to render the whole act meaningless, and the question is whether these words standing as they do shall be treated as surplusage and of no effect; or whether by giving them effect the whole act shall be rendered void. Without these words the act is complete; it defines an offence; it declares it the subject of indictment, and it provides a punishment upon conviction. It is an act which was loudly called for to prevent, if possible, a crime justly supposed to be of great and alarming frequency. To suppose that Congress, while pretending to remedy such an evil, intended to pass an act which by its own express words was to be rendered wholly ineffective under any possible circumstances, is to suppose Congress to be capable of deliberate folly if not of fraud upon the public. I entertain no doubt but that it is the duty of a Court to prevent such a result, and, by treating the words in question as surplusage, carry out the intention of Congress as manifested by the passage of an act upon the subject in question and by the various provisions which are incorporated in the acts passed. The act must therefore be read as if the words "and upon conviction thereof," which are without meaning as they are used, were not present. This disposes of the question raised on behalf of the prisoner, and judgment must accordingly be entered upon the verdict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 13.

DEMURRER IN ACTIONS FOR LIBEL.

Parker vs. *Raymond et al.*—Judge CLERKE yesterday announced the following opinion in this case:

The only question arising on the demurrer is whether the complaint contains an averment sufficiently certain to enable a jury to determine whether the alleged libel was intended to apply to the plaintiff. No name is mentioned, but the New-Jersey Railroad is specifically mentioned, its management in certain respects severely condemned, and it is alleged that after the accident which had befallen Mr. Dwight, a man came into the cars where his daughter was striving to get out to attend upon her father; that this man seemed to be a conductor, and in the roughest manner asked who checked the engineer; that he turned to her and said "D—n you, do you mean to get off. I'll go on if you don't step quick." That after a question put by her he went on cursing and ordering her off. It is clear that by this statement some individual is meant. No doubt the conduct of the Company is severely condemned in a previous part of the article, but some individual in their employment, or who represented himself to be in their employment, is held up also for public animadversion. If, therefore the complaint is so free from ambiguity as that a jury can say that the individual referred to is the plaintiff, I think the action can be maintained. The Company may have their redress if they have been libeled; their conductor is also entitled to redress if he has been libeled. It is now well established that where libelous matter is charged against some particular person, either not named or who is so ambiguously described that the person meant cannot be identified without the aid of extrinsic facts—in such a case by the introduction of proper averment and a *colloquium*, the words taken in connection with the whole libel may be rendered sufficiently certain to support the action. It will then be proper to permit the whole to go to the jury to determine, as a question of fact, whether by the person mentioned in the alleged libel the plaintiff was intended. (See Van Vechten *vs.* Hopkins, 5 J. R., 211.) In this case, as I have said, some person is accused of improper and indeed cruel, heartless conduct, the jury must decide whether that individual is or is not the plaintiff. Demurrer overruled with costs with liberty to the defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

THE LITIGATION BETWEEN PIER OWNERS AND CANAL-BOAT OWNERS—JUDGMENT FOR THE FORMER.

C. V. S. Roosevelt and Twenty others vs. *Charles W. Godard, Captain of the Port, and Eleven Harbor Masters.*—This case, of which a full report has been given, was brought to enjoin the Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters from reserving two piers (Nos. 9 and 10 East River) owned by plaintiffs for the exclusive use of canal boats, on the ground that it was a confiscation of plaintiffs' property not permitted by the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New-York. The case is vigorously contested, and has been already before three of the five Judges of this District. Judge Barnard granted the plaintiffs a preliminary injunction, Judge Ingraham sustained and continued the injunction, and the argument of the demurrer to the complaint was had before Judge Clerke last term, G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daly for the plaintiffs, and H. W. Johnson for the defendants.

Judge CLERKE rendered a decision in favor of plaintiffs to-day, overruling the demurrer with costs, and granting leave to defendants to appeal.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

ANOTHER ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mary Isaas vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff, who is by occupation a monthly nurse, seeks to recover damages of the Railroad Company for injuries which she alleges she sustained by reason of the negligence of one of the conductors of the defendants, under the following circumstances: On the night of Nov. 24, 1865, the plaintiff and daughter-in-law attended the opera at the Academy of Music. Between 11 and 12 o'clock they took one of defendants cars—No. 86—as testified by some of the witnesses; but about the number there seems to be some dispute—with the intention of going down as far as Spring-street. The substance of plaintiff's testimony is that when the car arrived at the corner of Spring-street and the Bowery, she rang the bell herself. The car slowed a little, but the conductor struck the bell immediately and the car proceeded. She says that when she got on at Fourteenth-street she notified the conductor that she wanted to get off at Spring-street. The car not stopping she rang again, and at the same time stepped out on the rear platform. She then asked the conductor to stop the car so that she and her daughter-in-law could get off. The car was going slowly and the conductor replied that it was stopped enough for her. Plaintiff said she would not get off until the car was still, whereupon, as she testifies, the conductor put both his hands upon her shoulders, as he was standing behind her, and lifted her entirely clear from the platform to the street. The fall produced two fractures of one of her lower limbs. She was taken to the hospital where she was confined for eight weeks, and was compelled to walk on crutches two months longer. She has been the mother of fifteen children, eight of whom are now living. Sarah Isaacs, the daughter-in-law, corroborated substantially, the testimony of the plaintiff.

On the part of the defendants, the conductor and driver of the car were examined. Their evidence is that plaintiff rang the bell, and in a few moments after rang again; that the second ring was the signal for the car to go on; that plaintiff became very excited, rushed to the rear platform, and demanded to be let off instantly; that the conductor said he would stop on the corner near which they then were; that without waiting she caught hold of the hand-rail at the rear and swung herself off, in spite of the conductor. In opposition to the theory that the conductor lifted her up in the air and threw her off, attention was called to the fact that she is a large woman and he a small man. An inquest was taken in the case on the 14th of January last, when the jury rendered a verdict for $5,000 for plaintiff. An appeal was taken from this by defendants, and the appellate Court sent the cause back to the Circuit.

The Judge charged the jury that if from the testimony they believed she got off the car voluntarily while it was in motion, and was thereby injured, she could not recover. It was the duty of a conductor to stop his car *instantly* when a passenger intimated to him a desire to get off. If he did not stop his car at once the passenger could bring an action for false imprisonment, because it was what the law regards as such, if a passenger is not allowed to alight at his pleasure. The conductor must stop his car if notified; but if a passenger undertakes to get off without such notification, and is thereby injured, he cannot recover. If, through negligence or want of care on the part of the conductor, the plaintiff was injured, she being at the same time blameless, then the latter is entitled to a verdict. There being much testimony of a contradictory character, the jury must weigh both sides carefully, and consider who was entitled to the most credit. On the question of damages, the Court said the jury had a right to take into consideration the physician's bills, the sickness of body and mind, the loss of time and the nature of the plaintiff's occupation. If there had been a malicious intent on the part of the conductor to injure the plaintiff by throwing or shoving her from the car, then they could give exemplary damages.

A sealed verdict is to be rendered this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Morrison; for defendant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Bulkley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE FOURTH WARD HOMICIDE—HARDEGAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

In the matter of the application of John Kennedy for bail for Jeremiah Hardegan.—The following decision was made to-day in regard to the homicide in the Fourth Ward on election day:

BARNARD, J.—I am satisfied, from the evidence given before the Coroner, that the prisoner could not be convicted of an offence higher than manslaughter in one of the degrees. An affray was taking place between the parties when the prisoner was shot at. There does not seem to have been any premeditation, on the part of the prisoner, to take the life of the deceased. Bail in no case can be taken on a charge above the degree of manslaughter, when the testimony shows that a prisoner is likely to be convicted, but it would be a very great hardship to confine a prisoner in jail for many months without bail, on a charge of which no sufficient evidence exists to presume a conviction. Let the prisoner furnish bail in the sum of $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

A BAR-ROOM FIGHT—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Elizabeth Russe vs. *James Cullen and Patrick Looney.*—About two years ago plaintiff kept a lager-beer saloon on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, and she charges that the defendants came into her place of business, and, having drank some lager, quarreled with her barkeeper about the pay for the same; that she attempted to quell the disturbance when the plaintiff. Cullen struck her with a large stick, knocking her senseless to the floor and so severely injuring her that her life was in danger for three weeks.

Defendants admit the disturbance, but say it was brought on by the barkeeper, who struck the first blow, and that the blow which hit the plaintiff was intended for her barkeeper, but fell upon her by mistake, she having rushed between the contestants.

The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $600 damages against defendant, Cullen, and six cents against defendant, Looney.

H. L. Clinton for plaintiff; Chas. S. Spencer for defendants.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

In the case of Frederick Hadencamp *vs.* the Second Avenue Railroad for personal injuries the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,250 damages, and the Court granted an extra allowance of $200.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

By Judge Barbour.

James R. Whiting *vs.* Paris G. Clark; motion granted without costs. Helen McCook et al. *vs.* The Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company; motion granted. The Florence Sewing Machine Company *vs.* Wm. R. Warfield et al.; motion granted. David Clarke *vs.* Robert Dunlap, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Levi Williams *vs.* Wm. H. Allen et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 13.

By Judge Van Vorst.

White *vs.* Brownell; motion to dissolve injunction granted. Fielding *vs.* Martin; motion to open default and for leave to serve answer granted on payment of costs. Adams *vs.* Law; motion to vacate order of arrest denied. The merits of this action cannot be tried on affidavits.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In consequence of the absence of Judge Russel from the City, Recorder HACKETT presided at the Court of General Sessions yesterday, but the calendar was short, and soon disposed of. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., represented the prosecution.

James E. Johnson, *alias* C. Hybers, was arraigned on a charge of forgery in the third degree, in having passed a fraudulent and worthless check for $197 50 on Mr. Wm. Vallon, gold-leaf beater, of No. 506 Broome-street, on the 30th of September last. It was shown by witnesses for the people that a boy carried the check to the complainant, and obtained a quantity of gold leaf of that value from him, the prisoner having called a few minutes prior to that time and arranged for the purchase. The testimony failed to connect the messenger boy with the defendant, and the jury acquitted Johnson, after a brief deliberation.

John H. Livingston was placed at the bar for sentence, having been convicted recently of forging Commodore Vanderbilt's name to a check for a large amount, but in the absence of counsel for the prisoner the sentence was further deferred until this morning.

A boy named Joseph Barron, of respectable appearance and genteel address, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The Recorder dealt thus lightly with him on account of his youthfulness and previous excellent character.

Henry Lazarus pleaded guilty of burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SLANDER.

Miller vs. *Sherman.*—In this case, already reported, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $150, with costs.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

Thomas McCaffrey vs. *Richard Kirby.*—Plaintiff sues defendant for $166, a balance due on account of work done on a frame house in the Twelfth Ward. Defence claim that the contract specified $825 for the job, which amount had been paid. Plaintiff says that the contract was not a binding contract, that he began the house in anticipation of the extension of the fire limits; that although he had said he was working for defendant on contract, he told a falsehood in defendant's interest, so that he could assist him in securing cheaper labor. The case is still on.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

AN OFT-REPEATED TALE.

Officer MATTHIAS, of the Fourth Ward Police, arrested MARY O'CONNOR, a native of Germany and 26 years of age, on a charge of stealing $60 in cash from the person of DARIUS EASTMAN, of No. 151 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. It appeared when the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, that the complainant met MARY in the street and engaged her in conversation, during which he alleges that she thrust her hand into his pocket and stole the money. As the money was found in her possession, she was held for trial.

EXCISE.

Officer MARTINOTT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JACOB HOFFMANN, of No. 175 Mulberry-street, on a charge of having violated the Excise Law, in selling lager-beer after midnight. The accused was held to bail for trial.

A TRICK.

Yesterday morning, as JAMES REIMER, of No. 100 Madison-street, was standing in Fulton Market, talking to PHILIP SIDEBOTHAM, having a letter in one hand and a pocket-book, containing $50 in gold coin, in the other, SIDEBOTHAM volunteered to place the letter in the wallet. REIMER gave him both, and after the pocket-book had been closed, took it and placed it in his pocket. Soon after SIDEBOTHAM had left him, REIMER took out his pocket-book and discovered that the gold had been abstracted therefrom. SIDEBOTHAM was arrested by Officer WILKINSON, of the City Hall Police, and was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is an Englishman, 38 years of age, resides in Brooklyn, is a tea dealer, and denied his guilt.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Yesterday morning about 2 o clock, ANDREW MOFFAT, residing at No. 257 Spring-street, whose bedroom is on the top floor, was awakened by a grating noise, and going into the hall he saw that a man was in the act of entering the building through the scuttle in the roof, the noise made in removing which had awakened him. MOFFAT at once gave an alarm, that sent the burglar back upon the roof, whence by some means he gained the street as soon as MOFFAT, who had rushed down the stairway. In the street an exciting race occurred between the two, but MOFFAT being fresher at the start, after a short heat of two blocks overhauled and captured the flying burglar, and Officer O'NEILL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, coming up at the same moment, MOFFAT's prize was taken into custody. Being arraigned, the prisoner stated that his name was JOHN LITTLEWOOD; that he is a native of Ireland, 22 years of age; is a laborer, and resides at No. 244 Houston-street. He denies his guilt, but was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

PERILS OF MERCER-STREET.

The newly-laid Nicholson pavement in Mercer-street has completely changed the character of that thoroughfare. Once notorious as the garden of vile weeds, where the Midnight Mission could find the most abundant work, it is now the resort of all manner of wheeled vehicles—the trucks and carts of labor and the carriages of pleasure seeking it with equal avidity. The pavement, too, has been and is a source of perturbation to Capt. COFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth, both of whose Station-houses are in Mercer-street, and both of whom are thus compelled to see the ordinance against fast driving hourly violated. Fast driving is the rule. The heavily loaded truck starts off at a spanking trot the moment the horses touch the pavement, and if the throng of vehicles be not too great the carriages roll along at a rate that would become the course at Jerome Park. Capt. CAFFREY and MILLS have tried to stop this sort of thing but have been powerless to even make arrests thus far, their men hardly caring to get in the way of horses going along as if they rather enjoyed a headlong speed. Yesterday morning, however, three arrests were made. JACOB BECK exhilarated by the pavement, or perhaps by lager, was driving down the street at a reckless rate, and was urging his horse to an increased speed, when at the corner of Houston-street Officer DYCKMAN sprang to the head of the animal, managed to stop him, and bore BECK off to the Station-house. A little later in the day Officer CASEY, of the same Precinct, found HENRY FISHER and JACOB MILLER engaged in a vehicular contest in the same street, each trying to head the other off and thereby alternately crowding their trucks upon the sidewalk. They were also arrested and, together with BECK, were arraigned during the forenoon, when all were committed to give them opportunity to ponder on the *dictum* of the Justice that Mercer-street, with its new pavement, is not a race-course.

A NOVEL LARCENY.

On Tuesday evening the doorkeeper at Banvard's Opera House discovered that unstamped tickets had been presented at the door, and it being suspected that they had been stolen, the fact was reported to Officer MEYER of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. It was found that a large number of tickets had been stolen, probably by some attache of the theatre, and that these tickets were in the hands of boys, who were selling them at reduced prices, and using them for their own admission. Officer MEYERS arrested JAMES SAYLES, BENJAMIN CROSSEN, PATRICK CONNELLY and JOHN SALES, all boys employed about the building, and an affidavit against them being made by JOS. TAMARO, of the firm of DE POL & CO., lessees of the theatre, the accused were committed, in default of $300 bail each, to answer at the Special Sessions, the complaint specifying the value of 600 tickets at $3, the price paid for printing them.

MINOR CASES.

FRANCIS JOSEPH NAGLE was arrested by Officer STEERS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while driving a horse in Twenty-second-street with a large sore upon its shoulder. NAGLE was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

JOHN W. HOLMES, a colored boy employed as a waiter at No. 83 West Thirteenth-street, was charged with stealing from HENRY Y. MITCHELL, one of the inmates of the house. He was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	800	Adams Ex. Co.	70
1,000	U. S. 6s, C. '81	112⅝	100	do	69⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	104⅞	100	do....2d call	70½
10,000	do	104⅞	400	Wells-Fargo Ex.	52
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅛	10	Amer. Ex.	68¾
			5	do	69
			10	do....2d call	69
1,000	do	108⅛	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	69
30,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '64	105⅛	550	Mer. Union Ex.	32
			10	do	31½
16,000	do	105⅛	300	do....2d call	32
8,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65, C. '65	106⅛	200	do	32¼
			200	N. Y. Cen.	112⅞
30,000	do	106⅜	100	do	112⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	107⅞	100	do....s10	112⅞
			400	do....s30	112⅞
80,000	do	107⅞	100	do....b10	113
90,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107⅞	300	do....b30	113
			100	do....b60	113⅛
10,000	do	107⅞	400	do....b60	113⅛
6,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	102⅛	1300	do	113
65,000	do	102¼	400	do....b30	113¼
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	105⅛	200	do....2d call	113⅛
			100	do....b60	113⅛
10,000	N.Y. St. 6s, '73	100⅝	1400	Erie R.	72⅝
5,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	96	400	do....b30	72⅝
4,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-c.	65⅝	400	do....b60	72⅝
6,000	do	65⅞	200	do....2d call	72⅝
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	63	200	do	72⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s, x c.	45	10	Erie Railroad P.	77¾
500	Vir. 6s, New	44	100	Hud. Riv. R.	125
61,000	Mo. St. 6s	94½	100	do....2d call	125¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	82½	100	Reading R.	96⅝
			200	do	96¾
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	25	1300	M. S. & N. I....c	79⅝
1,070	Ohio Prf. C.	72	1500	do	79⅝
5,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s	111½	200	do....s60	79⅝
6,000	M. O. 8s, N. Bs.	109	200	do	79⅝
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	84⅛	30	Panama R.	300
2,000	Long Dock Bs.	90	400	Ill. Central R.	129
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	104	20	do	128¼
40,000	O. & Miss. C.	25	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	84¼
10	Fourth National	105	300	do	83
100	Canton Co.	43	75	Chic. & N.W. R.	48
100	West. U. Tel.	31½	1050	do	48⅛
400	do	31⅝	1250	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅝
700	do	31⅝	500	do....b30	64
100	do....2d call	31⅝	200	do....s30	64⅛
100	do	31⅝	100	do....b3	64
200	Atlantic Mail	115⅜	125	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
300	do	115⅜	300	Chi. & R. I.	96
100	Cum. Coal P.	24	600	do	95⅝
50	Pacific Mail....s60	136	100	do....b3	96
150	do	137½	100	T., W. & W.	38⅝
15	do	137⅝	5	J. Cen.	120
300	do	137	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97¾
200	do....s10	136	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	86⅝
100	do....s60	134⅜	20	do	86½
100	do....s60	135	210	Del., L. & W. R.	114
300	do....s60	134	200	M. S. & N. I.	79⅞
100	do....2d call s3	136	100	do	80
400	W. U. Tel....s30	31¾	100	Illinois Cen.	130
400	do	32	100	do	129⅞
177	Adams Ex.	71	100	do	128⅜
50	U. S. Ex.	70	70	Chi. & N.W. R.	48⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	113⅜	200	do	48⅜
100	Erie R.	72⅝	100	do....s10	48⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	125⅜	700	Chic. & R. I.	96¼
100	P., F. W. & Chi.	97⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. R.	40

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	112⅞	50	Am. Ex. Co.	70½
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	3	do	71
			100	Mer. U. Ex.	32¾
5,000	do	105⅛	200	do	33
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '67, New Is.	107⅞	100	do	33¼
			200	N. Y. Cen.	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C., '65	106⅛	800	do	113⅛
			100	do....b60	114⅛
1,000	do	106⅜	200	Erie R.	72⅝
100,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65 new	107⅞	700	Reading R.	97
			200	Hud. R. R.	125½
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 new	107⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	80½
			700	do	80¼
2,000	do	108	10	Ill. Cen. R.	129½
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d ser.	105⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. R.	49
			50	do	48⅝
7,000	N.C. St. 6s ex.c.	52½	200	do	48⅛
35,000	Mo. St. 6s	94⅛	500	Chic. & N. W.	64¼
100	West. U. Tel.	32¼	700	do	64⅛
100	do	32⅛	200	Cl. & T.	102⅛
300	do	32⅛	10	do	103
100	Pacific Mail	134⅜	200	Chic. & R.I.R....b10	96⅜
400	do....s3	134½	100	do	96⅛
200	do....s30	134	50	do	96⅛
100	do....s60	133⅛	200	Tol., W. & W.	38⅛
200	do....2d call s3	134⅜	100	do	39
100	Adams Ex. Co.	71⅜	300	P. F. W. & C.	97⅝
30	do	71	100	do	97½
200	U. S. Ex.	72½	10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Pacific Mail	138	200	M. S. & N. I. R....b3	79⅝
600	West. U. Tel.	31⅜	100	do	79⅝
200	N. Y. Cen....s60	112	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128
100	do	112⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts. b10	82
100	do....b5	112⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
800	Erie R.	72⅝	400	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅝
200	do....c	72⅝	100	do....b3	95⅝
100	do....s3	72½	500	Chi. & N. W. R. b3	48
100	P., F. W. & C.	97½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	25	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	61⅝
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	70	100	do	61⅝
800	Adams Express	71	100	do....s10	61½
100	M. U. Ex.	32⅛	100	do....b3	61⅝
200	Pacific Mail....s5	135⅛	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	79⅝
300	do	135⅜	500	Ill. Cen....b3	129⅛
100	do....b60	135⅜	300	do	129⅜
100	do....s10	136	900	C., R. I. & P.	96⅛
100	do....b60	136	100	do....b10	96⅛
50	do	135⅛	100	do....s10	96⅛
200	do	135⅛	200	do	96⅛
500	West. Union T.	32¼	300	Chi. & N.W.R.	48⅛
200	Reading R.	96⅝	100	do	48⅛
1200	N.Y. Cen. R.	113⅛	300	do	48⅛
200	do	113⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol.	102⅛	800	do	64
600	Erie R.	72⅝	800	do....b3	64⅛
300	do....b3	72⅝	100	P..Ft.W. & C.	97½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	43¼	100	Hud. R. R.	126
100	do....s10	43¼	200	Ill. Cen.	129⅞
100	do	43¼	800	do	130
40	Am. Ex.	71	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅝
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	73⅛	300	do....b10	96⅛
100	do	73⅛	200	do....b3	96⅛
100	do	73⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	80
100	Cum. Coal	24	1500	Chi. & N. W. R.	49
300	Mer. U. Ex.	33	500	do....b10	49⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	113⅛	300	do	49⅛
100	Pacific Mail	135⅛	400	do....b10	49⅛
100	do	135¼	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	64⅛
100	do....s3	134⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅝
800	Erie Railroad	72⅝	200	do	97⅜
200	do....b5	72⅝	100	do....b5	97½

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of October have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for ten months of the current calendar year, in comparison with 1866, same period.

The Import entries for October, 1867, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	October, 1867.	October, 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$10,224,405	$13,812,206
Dutiable, bonded	7,096,411	8,113,369
Free goods	754,881	1,471,951
Total October entries	$18,075,697	$23,397,526

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $362,789, against $1,434,158 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $7,728,661, or $632,350 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $18,708,047, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $8,682,889, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46⅜ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in October, 1866, was $24,073,995, and the Customs 11,002,048.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the ten months of 1867 and 1866 were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries	$220,549,483	$257,626,636
Total marketed	$215,325,238	$244,155,186
Customs paid	101,878,476	114,655,330
Average tariff	47⅜ ⅌ cent.	47⅜ ⅌ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the ten months of 1867, $2,862,004, against $8,422,899 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the ten months of 1867 and 1866, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
January	$21,145,150	$27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,560,301
March	22,615,762	24,224,530
April	20,772,354	23,159,781
May	10,824,793	23,793,558
June	19,900,706	20,652,584
July	19,364,142	24,288,194
August	24,882,548	25,022,610
September	23,984,364	25,159,765
October	18,708,047	24,073,995
Total	$215,325,238	$244,155,186

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of October, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$9,472,548	June	$7,725,135
February	11,466,418	July	9,505,433
March	11,977,418	August	12,623,300
April	9,872,711	September	11,712,164
May	9,349,766	October	8,682,889

Total New-York duties collected	$101,878,476
Miscellaneous outpost Customs	2,226,990
Total deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office	$104,105,466

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of October were:

	Oct., 1867.	Oct., 1866.
Domestic Produce	$16,679,540	$14,593,664
Foreign reëxported	801,681	218,169
Gold and Silver	1,182,031	1,463,450
Total Oct. clearances	$18,663,252	$16,275,283

The Exports of all descriptions for the ten months of the year were as follows:

	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31. 1867.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31. 1866.
Domestic Produce	$144,711,692	$156,186,890
Foreign reëxported	7,344,832	4,745,062
Specie	43,214,139	55,489,740
Total ten months	$195,270,663	$216,421,682

The price of Gold advanced to 140@140⅛ ⅌ cent. to-day, as against 139⅞ last night. No particular reason for this sudden advance was discussed on the Street. The cable rumors were of a slightly lower quotation for U. S. Stocks abroad; but this had probably less influence than the near approach of the meeting of Congress. The Foreign Exchanges are nearly 1 ⅌ cent. below the Specie shipping point. The rates on London, which govern the Continental Exchanges, are 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. for 60-day bills, and 109⅞@109⅞ for short sight bills.

In the market for Money confidence is strengthened in a steady movement for some weeks to come by the turn of Exchange at New-Orleans in favor of New-York. The premium has gone up to ¼@½ ⅌ cent., thus dispensing with Currency remittances from New-York to buy Cotton or Cotton Bills. The Brokers borrowed Money readily to-day at 7 ⅌ cent., and where lenders tendered their balances voluntarily, 6 ⅌ cent. was accepted.

The Public Funds were active to-day and generally ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher than on Tuesday. The long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 were strong and the new 5-20s of 1865–67 in large demand. The advance in the 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cents. was maintained, and there was an advance in and a good demand for the 5-20s of 1865, May and November.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was generally strong and prices on the advance. The market was led by New-York Central, which Road, since the closing of the transfers on Saturday last for the Annual Election, is believed to have passed into the control of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. The following correspondence is significant of this result, and the effect upon the market value of the Stock is but very partially anticipated by the advance of 2 ⅌ cent. since yesterday morning:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1867.

C. Vanderbilt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, are satisfied that a change of the administration of the Company and a thorough reformation in the management of its affairs would result in larger dividends to the stockholders and greatly promote the interests of the public. They therefore request that you will receive their proxies for the coming election, and select such a Board of Directors as shall seem to you to be entitled to their confidence.

They hope that such an organization will be effected as shall secure to the Company the aid of your great and acknowledged abilities.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD CUNARD,
JOHN J. ASTOR, JR.,
BENKARD & HUTTON,
JOHN STEWARD,
and others, representing over thirteen million of stock.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Edward Cunard, John J. Astor, Jr., Benkard & Hutton, John Steward and others, representing over $13,000,000 of stock:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter is received. I will accept the proxies of such of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company as may see fit to transmit them to me, and will vote upon them *as I shall vote upon my own stock.*

With my thanks for the confidence you have so kindly tendered, I am yours, respectfully,
C. VANDERBILT.

As we have heretofore intimated, the purpose of the Vanderbilt interest is to control *and to render highly profitable to all the Shareholders concerned,* the line of Roads continuously from St. John's Park Station in this City to Chicago. We now deem this consummation not only reasonably certain within the next five months, (by which time the Michigan Southern Road will be in control,) but we believe that Mr. VANDERBILT will soon make, if he has not already made his sound, practical advice and influence felt in the administration of the Erie Railway, to the extent, at least, of inducing a cordial cooperation of the Company in the support of *uniformly paying rates of business* to and from the West to New-York by a mutual arrangement or tariff of freight and passenger charges between the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central and the Erie. It is probably due to the counsels of Mr. VANDERBILT that the party who have gone into Erie Stock, since the recent Annual Election of Directors are now moving for an advance in the market value of the property. We have no reason to doubt that Mr. VANDERBILT has entire confidence that the Erie Road can be made a paying concern under an economical and cooperative management.

The Western Roads generally sympathized with the buoyancy in New-York Central: Chicago and Rock Island advanced to 96⅛ ⅌ cent., Northwest Preferred to 64⅛, Northwest Common to 49, and Fort Wayne to 97⅛ ⅌ cent. The Stock of the Philadelphia and Reading also advanced 1@1¼ ⅌ cent.

On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a downward reaction in Pacific Mail of 1½@2 ⅌ cent., and an advance in Western Telegraph and all the Express Stocks of 1@2 ⅌ cent., with an active business in Telegraph, Merchants' Union, Adams and Wells-Fargo, at the advance.

After the late Boards of the Stock Exchange broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. In the Public Funds the market closed firm; the 5-20s of 1862, 108⅜; the new 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, 107⅞ ⅌ cent.; the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, 106⅛ ⅌ cent. The Railway list was somewhat irregular; New-York Central, very near 114 ⅌ cent.; Illinois Central advanced to 130 ⅌ cent., Fort Wayne to 97⅞@98, Rock Island 96⅜, and Erie fluctuating between 72⅛ and 72⅝ ⅌ cent. The Northwestern Common speculation advanced to 49⅞@⅞ ⅌ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102¼	Missouris	94⅛	94⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅜	Northwest	47⅜	49⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107⅝	107⅞	N. West Pref.	63⅝	64⅛
N. Y. Central	112⅛	113⅛	Rock Island	95⅜	96⅛
Erie	72⅛	72⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅞	97⅜
Hudson	126	126	W. U. Telegraph.	31⅛	32¼
Reading	96⅛	96⅝	St. Paul Pref.	62	62
Mich. Southern	79⅝	80	Pacific Mail	137⅝	135⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅝	82⅜	American Gold	139⅛	140
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	63	Bills on London.	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	140	5-20 reg., 1865. new is.	107⅝
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	136	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅝
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1863	186	5-20 cou., 1867	108
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	112¼	5 ⅌ ct. reg., 1871	117
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅞	5 ⅌ cent., coup, 1871	119
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅞	10-40 registered	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	100⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	101⅛
N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	65⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee new bds.	63
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	59
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	45⅛
N.Y 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1877	100	Virginia 6s, n. b.	44
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Georgia 6s	72
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102⅛	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	52⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	94⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125¼	American Exchange	110
Manhattan	136	Bank of North Am's	110
Merchants'	115¼	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	120	Irving	105
Union	113	Metropolitan	130
America	138	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	133	Shoe and Leather	111¼
Fulton	153	Continental	106¼
National	108	St. Nicholas	104⅛
Seventh Ward	110	Importers' & Trad's	117
State of New-York	105	Fourth National	105
Commerce	115¼	Tenth National	100
Ocean	101	Oriental Bank	131

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93¼	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88
Erie 1st M., 1867	102⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1879	102⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	67
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91¼	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	91
Erie 7s, 5th ind, 1888	90	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	95
Buff. N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	69
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅛	Quincy & Tol. 1st M, '90.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	95	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Harlem 3d M., 1868	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	93¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8p.c. 1st M	111¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	84⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	102⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	86	Pennsylva R.R. bonds	78
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86⅛
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	68
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $311,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $229,000; total receipts, $2,228,651 96; total payments, $846,687 71; balance, $107,641,022 28.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in November:

1867	$122,000
1866	104,400
Increase	$17,600

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in November:

1867	$101,693
1866	100,076
Increase	$1,617

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1867.

SIR: The illegal transportation of cotton cannot be prevented without a vigilant surveillance of the cotton *in transitu* through their districts, by the local officers at ports of exportation.

It is important, therefore, that such officers shall insist upon a close compliance with the regulations, and require that all cotton in the course of transportation shall have tags upon each bale, and be accompanied by the appropriate permit, before allowing the same to pass beyond their reach.

It has been represented to this office that demands are frequently made on the officers of Revenue by the agents of transportation companies, that they certify their manifests of cargoes to the effect that the revenue tax on the articles embraced in them has been duly paid, without exhibiting the evidence required by the regulations. These demands are compla ned of as perplexing to the officers, and requiring special instructions.

The regulations themselves provide that in one contingency the Collector of a district to which cotton has been transported, shall certify to the payment of tax to another Collector, as when a shipment of cotton, upon which tax was paid in the district of production, is to be divided and sent to different destinations. [See page 16, series 3, No. 5.] But in this case the original permit is to be surrendered, and new ones issued to meet the exigency.

Revenue officers are not required, nor is it either proper or safe for them to certify to facts not personally or officially known to them.

To secure uniformity of action among the local officers, a copy of the foregoing instructions has this day been sent to Collectors located in districts whence cotton is likely to be exported.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

L. G. ESTES, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, Wilmington, N. C.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	11	Barley, bushels	27,562
Flour, bbls	13,276	Malt, bushels	2,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	7,500
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	279
Cornmeal, bags	300	Cut Meats, pkgs	269
Wheat, bushels	134,803	Lard, pkgs	88
Corn, bushels	145,860	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,848
Rye, bushels	14,800	Whisky, bbls	367
Oats, bushels	173,667	Petroleum, bbls	6,060

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $9@$9 25 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 37 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request, and firmly held. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12¼c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c @20c, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The cable news did not reach the market till late in the afternoon. Up to the time of its receipt trade was dull, and prices were decidedly weak; and thereafter, as the news was unfavorable, holders were more eager to realize, while buyers were not disposed to purchase freely. At the close values were much depressed, with a decided tendency toward lower figures. Middling grades were quoted at 18¾c.@19¼c. as extremes, chiefly on the basis of 18½c. for Uplands, ⅌ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 2,100 bales, against receipts of 1,811 bales. One or two lots of Cotton in transitu from Southern ports were likewise reported at equal to the going rates in the local market.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,441
Receipts last week	16,153
Receipts preceding week	14,569
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	89,966
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	528,329
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	43,254
Exports since Jan. 1	384,958
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	27,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	204,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	66,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	128,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly brisker, especially the low and medium grades, which have been quoted up 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 30; very poor to good extra State at $9 60@$10 20; good to choice extra State at $10 25@$10 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 75 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 30
Extra State	9 60@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	9 75@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 50@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 50@15 50

Included in the reported sales were 10,000 bbls. Extra State for December part at $10 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is in good demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., at $9 75@$15 75 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 535 bbls. Corn Meal is more active at $6 25@$6 35 for City, $6 25@$6 35 for Jersey, $6 50@$6 75 for Western, and on p. t. for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,850 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,100 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 90 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 87@$4 25, as extremes, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and has been quoted up 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel, but the extreme figures claimed by holders for desirable lots checked transactions. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at from $2 28@$2 33, including two lots of very choice in store at $2 32½@$2 33, bought on speculative account. No. 2 Spring at $2 22@$2 26, chiefly at $2 25; Nos 1 and 2 Mixed at $2 28@$2 29; No. 3 Spring at $2 20@$2 22; Nos. 2 and 3 Mixed at $2 23; rejected Spring at $2 15, and White Canada at $2 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very light request at steadily declining prices, the market closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels, at $1 36½@$1 38½, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 36@$1 37 for sound; $1 40 for very handsome do., to arrive soon; and $1 20@$1 40 for new and old White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in demand at $1 61@$1 62½ for Western, ⅌ bushel; sales 10,500 bushels. Barley has been firm but quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 25,000 bushels at $1 56@$1 65 for fair ordinary to very handsome Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in active speculative demand and decidedly firmer; Western ranged from 77½c.@79c., as extremes, selling mostly at 78c.@78½c. ⅌ bushel; sales 167,000 bushels. There were also 4,000 bushels Canada Peas sold at $1 40, in bond, ⅌ bushel.

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867: C. J. Gale, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Webster, Buffalo, corn; Stonewall, Oswego, wheat; Erebus, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Glad Tidings, Buffalo, corn; Mat. Gardinier, Buffalo, wheat; P. B. Davis, Oswego, wheat; S. A. Clark, Buffalo, oats; B. Robinson, Oswego, barley; Schuyler, Buffalo, wheat; J. B. Taylor, Oswego, wheat; Henry Menkin, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Alex. Hooker, Oswego, barley; Neponset, Buffalo, wheat; Henry E. Davis, Oswego, barley; Little Rhines, Oswego, wheat, &c.; J. M. Matthews, Buffalo, corn; R. Diefendorf, Oswego, wheat; Iuka, Oswego, flour and peas; L. A. Card, Oswego, barley, &c.; Ella Depuy, Buffalo, oats; Sarah King, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; George Ames, Oswego, Barley; W. C. Tracey, Penn Yan, barley and wheat; Anna, Buffalo, corn; Mira Meeker, Buffalo, wheat; James Kenyon, Oswego, wheat; D. H. Smith, Oswego, barley.

HAY—North River continues in good demand at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 60c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and steady, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ⅌ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ⅌ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ⅌ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in more demand, including Eastern Spruce at from $17@$19 50 ⅌ M. The Albany *Argus* says: "Lumber comes in more slowly than in October, and costs $1 to $3 ⅌ M. more canal freight. The supply in market is ample, and the assortment fair. Of some kinds, however, the stock is very light, among which are clear boards and 1¼, and best shingles, both shaved and sawed. Sales for the week have not been active generally, though some large transactions are reported. Prices, notwithstanding increased cost, remain as heretofore, and will not probably advance for the remainder of the season. Shipments have been pretty large, employing all the vessels that offer, at same rates as last week. The stock of lumber at Chicago, 1st inst., was 326,627,400 feet; the estimated retail consumption for Chicago and suburbs since Jan. 1, 1867, is given at 150,000,000 feet. The receipts since Jan. 1, are stated at 730,455,000 feet against 636,717,000 from Jan. 1, 1866, and 573,100,000 in 1865, and it is estimated the aggregate receipts for the year will reach 800,000,000 feet. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of November were:

	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. Feet.	Staves, lbs.
1866	12,171,900	830	11,500	985,300
1867	13,079,800	378	—	1,130,400

Of the Lumber received, 7,823,900 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 5,273,900 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8 were:

	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. Feet.	Staves, lbs.
1866	292,162,900	38,747	128,019	25,524,100
1867	357,655,100	24,739	62,752	32,058,800

Showing an increase of receipts of Lumber of 65,491,200 feet.

METALS—All kinds are quite dull and heavy, including Ingot Copper at 22c.@23c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$43; Scotch Pig, $38@$40; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¼c.@6½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 23c.@23½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26⅝c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@54½c. ⅌ gallon; do. 46½c.@47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 37½@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING Nov. 11.—The market has been exceedingly quiet since our last, and we have no transactions in oil or bone to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 11, 1867	38,783	87,327	787,344
Same time last year	33,901	69,247	701,000
Exports for the week ending Nov. 11, 1867	748	201	24,340
Previously	21,731	16,872	578,138
From Jan. 1 to date	22,479	17,073	602,478
Same time last year	7,460	407	525,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand and quoted rather heavy at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 12½c.@13c. for Crude, in bulk; 28c.@31c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 30,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces 56x60, 6½c., early in the week; 3,000 do. 56x60, 6c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 6⅞c., 60 days: 5,000 do. 64x64, 6¾c., 60 days; 3,000 do. 64x64, 6⅝c., 30 days; 5,000 do. 64x64, 6½c., 10 days.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy since our last. Sales have been reported of only 2,150 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$20 87 for Western Mess, closing at $20 85 regular way, $20 90@$20 95 for small lots, and $18 75@$19 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, at $20 75, seller, all the year, and $22 for new, deliverable in January, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand and rather firmer, at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb.; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon has been fairly active and steady. Sales 1,650 boxes at 12½c. for Short Rio, December delivery; 12½c. for Long Clear, January; 11½c. for Cumberland Cut, November delivery, and 11c., in part for do., December delivery. Lard has been in rather more request at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been more active at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 375 bbls. Tierce Beef is brisker; 220 tcs. sold, part India Mess, at $35. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $25@$29 50 for poor to prime; sales, 240 bbls. Butter is in active request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	8 @11

RICE—Continues inactive, at $9 25@$10 for Carolina, ⅌ lb.

SALT—Continues quiet since our last, including Turk's Island at 49c.@50c. ⅌ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited demand, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Crude, and 14¾c.@15c. for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Clover at 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb.; rough Flax at $2 45@$2 60; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2@$2 05, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bushel.

SHOT—Has been dull at 11½c.@12½c. for Drop and Buck, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c., ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quite firm and rather more sought after. Sales since our last, 725 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11¾c.@13½c., and 870 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14¾c.@16⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 122,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11⅝c.; 63,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12⅝c.; 53,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 37,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 9d., by sail, and 12d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef on private terms, and 40 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 550 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s.@55s. ⅌ ton. For a Continental port, direct, a bark, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Marseilles, a bark, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

IF D. C. SEYMOUR, OF COLUMBUS, Ga., late Paymaster Confederate States Navy, will address E. F. R., *Times* Office, who has just arrived, will confer a favor.

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MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

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$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 5TH INST., in or near a South Ferry stage, a BROOCH, hair set in gold. The finder will receive the above reward upon returning same to No. 168 Water-st.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

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MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARIANNE, A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Ocha Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, Polk, Ringgold, Rockwell, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Annie Ward, Miss M. Barrett.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP, and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by Lemingwell and Miss Blanche Chapman.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, GREEN BUSHES; OR, IRELAND AND AMERICA. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 15th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT, Carl Bergmann, Conductor, assisted by Mme. Louisa Kapp-Young, Mlle. Alida Topp and the Arion Vocal Society.

STUDIO BUILDINGS, No. 51 West 10th-st. THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PAGE'S PAINTINGS.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY, No. 661 Broadway. THIS DAY and EVENING, EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 812 BROADWAY. THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, MARBLE PORTRAIT STATUE of EDWIN FORREST.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The last note addressed by the French Cabinet to the European Powers simply proposes the assembling of a general Congress for the settlement of the Roman question, but does not suggest any definite plan as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference. Late dispatches from Florence state that the recent note of Menabrea, the Prime Minister of Italy, has had a very quieting effect on the country. The Press of Italy are almost unanimously of the opinion that it is impossible to reconcile the differences existing between the Italian Government and people on the one side and the Pope on the other.

A dispatch announces the rumored discovery of a secret political society in Paris, and states that many arrests have been made.

Captain-General Lersundi will sail from Cadiz for Havana Nov. 30. The Island of Porto Rico has been placed under the Government of the Captain-General of Cuba.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. James Brooks raised the point of order that the time provided by the Enabling Act of the Legislature for the completion and submission of the proceedings of the Convention having passed, the Convention has no further legal existence, unless authorized by another enabling act passed by the Legislature. Mr. Brooks argued the point some time, and in the course of his remarks said that the highest legal authority of the State—the Attorney-General—had given an opinion to the State Comptroller, that there was no authority for making disbursements to meet the current expenses incurred in consequence of the continuation of the Convention. The point of order was overruled by the President, and the Convention proceeded to business. A resolution was adopted providing for evening instead of afternoon sessions. A motion to postpone the consideration of the Finance Report for two weeks was debated and lost. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Reports on Finance and Canals. All the amendments to the section relating to taxation and assessments were rejected. The section relative to loaning the credit of the State was discussed, but, without coming to a vote, the Convention took a recess until evening. At the evening session an amendment to the Financial Report was adopted relative to loaning the State credit, after which the Committee of the Whole was discharged from further consideration of the report, and the Convention adjourned.

The friends of the President last evening treated him to a serenade at the White House. A procession was formed, in which were carried many torches, transparencies and mottoes, which proceeded to the Executive mansion, in front of which were assembled several thousand persons. A committee waited on the President, who readily made his appearance and addressed the assembly briefly. He congratulated the country upon the recent Democratic victories, and argued from them that the people were once more about to adopt the Constitution as their guide.

Weston, the pedestrian, arrived in Rochester yesterday, where he was welcomed by hundreds of enthusiastic admirers. He departed in the afternoon on his way to Chicago, expecting to reach Buffalo this morning early. He indignantly denies the statements of the Providence *Post* that he is in league with those who have bet that he will not make 100 miles in twenty-four hours, and declares that he will accomplish that feat after passing Buffalo.

An election is ordered in Florida, commencing to-day and ending on the 16th, upon the question of Convention or no Convention, under the Reconstruction Acts. Forty-six delegates are to be chosen.

A fire at Davenport, Iowa, on Monday, totally destroyed the extensive flouring mills owned by a stock company, and managed by John D. Burrows. The loss on mill and stock is about $170,000. The building was valued at $15,000; insured for $7,000. Mr. Burrows lost about $2,000 worth of stock; insured for $500.

It is understood that Chief-Justice Bigelow, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, will shortly retire from the Bench for the purpose of filling another important position. Mr. Bigelow has been a Judge of the Supreme Court for seventeen years, during the last seven of which he has been at the head of the Judiciary.

The Indians of Idaho are again committing depredations. They have stolen so much stock lately that the settlers are suffering for want of it. A stage coach was recently attacked, but the Indians were repulsed by the passengers.

Mrs. Lena Miller, a German woman who poisoned her husband last Winter, was hanged in the jail-yard at Brookville, Penn., at noon yesterday. She made a full confession of her crime. Several hundred persons witnessed the execution.

The President yesterday appointed Edward T. Woods Collector of the Third Revenue District, Brooklyn, in place of T. C. Callicot, who was recently suspended from office.

LOCAL.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of Fernando Wood for Mayor, was held in Cooper Institute last evening, when Mr. Wood made a long speech in which he defined his position, and told what he proposed to do if elected. He claimed to be a no party candidate, and only desired the office in order that he might improve the government of the City, promote its prosperity and enhance its glory. He was sure he would be elected, and when elected he should act entirely independent of party and solely for the good of the City.

The New-York State Christian Convention, called by the Young Men's Christian Association, met in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, yesterday, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., presiding. The exercises lasted all day, and will be resumed to-day, when Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of London, is expected to speak. There is a large attendance of ministers and laymen from churches all over the State.

Mary Isaacs has brought an action against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, for injuries alleged to have been caused by the gross negligence of a conductor on the night of the 24th of November, 1865. The cause was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, and the jury was directed to bring in its verdict this morning.

In the United States Circuit Court a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of David Stern, convicted of an attempt to bribe an Internal Revenue officer, was denied. The Court held that the words in the Sixty-third section of the Revenue Act of 1866, which declared that there must be a conviction before an indictment, must be disregarded as surplusage.

The initiatory proceedings of the New-York Diocesan Convention took place at St. John's Chapel yesterday. Most of the time was occupied in devotional service, in which Bishop Potter, assisted by several of the clergy, officiated.

Jeremiah Hardegan, charged with having caused the death of Daniel Friel, at the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets, on election day, has been bailed by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, in the sum of $5,000.

The Board of Emigration held its semi-monthly meeting last evening in the Board Room of the New-York State Society Library, University-place. There was a full attendance of the Board, and its session was one of more than ordinary interest.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett sentenced two prisoners, one to the State Prison for two years, and one to the Penitentiary for one year. Jas. E. Johnson was tried for forgery and acquitted.

The Radical Republicans last evening nominated Hon. Wm. A. Darling for Mayor. Some doubt was expressed whether Mr. Darling would accept the nomination.

The trial of Conz vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, reported in the Times of the 13th inst., was concluded yesterday—the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500.

The Board of Audit met yesterday at 1:15 P. M. Counsel for the Corporation presented a protest against the action of the Board. He denies its jurisdiction.

The City Election—Who Shall be Mayor?

The *Tribune* has the following:

"The New-York Times recommends that the Republican Party vote for Mr. Hoffman, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, in order to defeat Fernando Wood. On this policy the Democrats can always compel Republicans to vote for the worst conceivable candidate but one, by nominating the very worst one against him. Let the Republicans of New-York *make their nomination in the hope that when the rascals thus fall out an honest man may be elected.*"

This is the *Tribune's* way of disposing of this question. We shall not insult its intelligence by presuming for a moment that it is sincere in the "hope" which it holds out for the guidance of the Republicans. It will not even pretend to believe that a Republican nominee can be elected Mayor at the coming election. It knows that such a result is utterly impossible. It knows perfectly well that either Fernando Wood or Mr. Hoffman will be Mayor of this City for the next two years. We venture to say it will not profess to doubt this—even for political purposes, and on the eve of the election.

The *Tribune* either prefers that Fernando Wood should be elected rather than Hoffman—or it does not care which of the two is elected—or it regards its fealty to party, the duty of supporting the party nomination, as forbidding the exercise of its own discretion in the matter. The course it advises the Republicans to pursue can be sustained only on one of these three assumptions.

We can scarcely suppose that the *Tribune* yields to the paramount authority of a party nomination. It does not always even profess to do so, and it certainly does not always act on such a theory. It contributed largely to the defeat of Marshall O. Roberts, two years ago, when he was the regular Republican nominee, and its general theory has been that, in all City matters especially, it is the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to secure the election of the best man.

It may be that the *Tribune* prefers Wood to Hoffman. Wood's election the last time, when he ran against Havemeyer, was due solely and exclusively to the support given by Republicans to Mr. Opdyke; and although Opdyke's chances of success were infinitely better than those of any Republican candidate can be now, one of the leading proprietors of the *Tribune* at that time did not hesitate to acknowledge, that they supported Opdyke solely and exclusively for the purpose of electing Wood. Quite likely the same game is to be repeated now, and from the same motive. We can tell better when it is a little further advanced. If the *Tribune* does really desire the election of Wood, it will give a most zealous and earnest support to the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. We shall have the old party rallying cries in full blast. Its columns will bristle with those sharp, terse, eloquent political appeals, bristling with capital letters and exclamation points, with which, on the eve of an election, the *Tribune* never fails to arouse the conscience and enthusiasm of the people. We shall be told that unless we wish to put the rebels in power,—unless we are willing to see the manacles and fetters restored to the slave,—unless we wish to see Jeff Davis again President of the resurgent Confederacy, his bail-bonds forfeited and his principles again triumphant, we must elect the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, Mayor of New-York for the next two years! And all the while the *Tribune* will know perfectly well that he cannot possibly get over half as many votes as either of his Democratic opponents.

There is, to be sure, a bare possibility that the *Tribune* may not care whether Hoffman or Wood succeeds. It may believe that there is no choice between them. Both are Democrats, and all Democrats are equally unprincipled and unscrupulous. And holding this theory, it may think it as harmless an amusement to beat its gong for the Republican candidate as for anybody else. If this is really its belief, it can do no practical good to argue the case. Persons who hold that faith are either beyond the reach of argument, or resolved not to be convinced. In either case it would be useless to waste words upon them. The coming election will test the question more directly than any we have had for many years, what sort of a City Government the voters of this City really want. The issue is as clear and distinct as it can ever be made between representatives of the two great classes of our population. Fernando Wood represents avowedly the class whose supreme demand is absolute and unrestricted *freedom in rum*, and in everything growing out of it, or in any way connected with it;—who complain of every law and every regulation which restricts and restrains them in any way,—who hate the Police quite as bitterly as they hate the Excise Law, and who would make this City utterly uninhabitable if they could have their way. He is their champion and their representative: and his election will be a declaration that *their will* is to rule us henceforth. If the Republicans see no reason, either as politicians or as citizens, to prefer Hoffman's reëlection to such a result, they will probably make Fernando Wood again Mayor. But one thing is very certain: *it is they who will do it*, if it is done at all.

A Democratic "Path to Peace."

The *World* is entitled to credit for the persistency with which it urges on its party the propriety and expediency of acquiescing in compromise as the basis of national restoration. We can only regret that the particular forms of compromise which it has suggested, imperfectly realize the spirit in which they originate.

An error committed at the outset invalidates the whole argument. The *World* assumes that the results of the elections held this Fall are equivalent to a complete victory for the Democrats. It takes for granted the ability of the Democracy to carry the elections next year; and on the hypothesis that they will elect the next President and control the House in the next Congress, it proposes that the Republicans shall throw overboard the Reconstruction Acts, and admit the Southern States on conditions which their opponents may consent to yield. In other words, our contemporary discusses the situation under a firm persuasion that the Democrats are already its masters, and therefore that the party in power cannot do better than imitate Capt. Scott's coon, and come down as though it were already shot.

The terms of compromise specifically suggested are in harmony with this general estimate. In the first instance they amounted to nothing more than an acknowledgement of the civil equality of the negroes—all other matters being for the time ignored. This has since been enlarged so far as to include the establishment of qualified negro suffrage after a five years' probation. Other constitutional changes are also hinted at, the precise nature whereof is to be fixed by "a National Conference composed of men of moderation and character representing all the various interests." This is the latest point at which the *World* has arrived on the Democratic "path to peace."

"A conference of this kind, consisting of sixty or eighty men of eminent standing, ripe experience and persuasive temper, would succeed in finding some solution of our national difficulties which would lift the Union out of the slough of party politics, and reëstablish it on the only basis whereon it can stand—that of comprehensive, all-adjusting equity. Any propositions which a conference so composed should agree in recommending, would probably be so intrinsically fair, so marked by considerate and reconciling justice, that they would command a popular support wide enough to put them into the Constitution, if that should be deemed their fittest embodiment."

Now, we conceive that the *World* is pursuing an honorable object in a very creditable temper, but with a total misapprehension of the facts. The Democrats are not masters of the situation. It were folly to depreciate the value of their victory in this State, or the significance of their gains in other States, but the attempt to magnify these events into a great national triumph is equally absurd. The battle of next year remains to be fought, and at present the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans. If they fail, it will be from the neglect of causes which are entirely under their control. They have it in their power to say who shall be Mr. Johnson's successor, and to make the next Congress unmistakably Republican in both branches. Both objects might be attained within the existing limits of Congressional representation. But they are placed beyond reasonable doubt by the prospect of admitting the greater number, if not all, of the ten States now excluded, with their popular vote to swell the triumph of General Grant, and their Senators and representatives to augment the legislative strength of the Republican party.

The assumption which underlies the argument of the *World* is, then, radically unsound. It perverts the import of facts that exist, and presupposes facts which are not likely to exist. Hence the inutility of all moralizing predicated on the ability of the Democrats to prevent the completion of reconstruction in conformity with the present law. They may lessen its efficacy as a healing measure by exciting groundless expectations in the minds of the Southern whites, but they cannot defeat or even delay the reorganization which is progressing subject to its provisions. The best service which a Democratic journalist can render to the South or the country is to admit the helplessness of his party in the presence of the power of which Congress is but the exponent, and to urge compliance with the law as the surest mode of promoting peace and prosperity.

Certain it is that the proposed "National Conference" can accomplish nothing in regard to the mode of adjusting existing difficulties. That "sixty or eighty men of eminent standing" might be brought together from North and South, we do not deny. Three or four times that number might be mustered, we dare say, without exhausting the available "moderation and character" of the two great parties. What then? Does anybody believe that its deliberations would stay the action of Congress, arrest the current of public opinion, or in the slightest degree affect the operation of the law? Does even the *World* believe that the deliberations of a small body of gentlemen, acting in their individual capacity, with no pretension to representative authority, would produce an abandonment of the Congressional policy? For the *World* does not disguise its anticipation that the Conference, if held, would recommend the adoption, substantially, of the Democratic doctrine on the reconstruction question, and *that* implies the almost unconditional admission of the Southern States. It is with this expectation that the suggestion is propounded.

National conferences of an informal, unauthorized and eminently proper character have been tried before with results not very encouraging to those who would thus influence public opinion. The Peace Convention which met at Washington in 1861 talked wisely, deliberated calmly, and offered recommendations at once temperate and fair. But it accomplished nothing. The Philadelphia Convention last year inculcates the same lesson. Never was anything more rich in blossom or more barren of fruit. In both instances, however, the circumstances were more propitious than those under which the *World's* Conference would now assemble. The sword had not been unsheathed when the Washington Convention defined "the path to peace." The reconstruction policy had not advanced beyond the comparatively mild Constitutional Amendment, when the Philadelphia Convention prescribed for the sores of the Republic. The case now is altogether different. Primary issues have been determined. Congress has asserted exclusive authority over reconstruction, has laid down the conditions by which it shall be regulated, and enjoys an assurance of power to enforce its legislation. Think you that it would surrender its jurisdiction, recede from its requirements, and reverse its action at the bidding of "sixty or eighty men of eminent standing," convened on the supposition that the Democrats are masters of the field?

Possibly it may be desirable by and by to have a National Convention, regular in form and binding in authority, with the view of revising the Federal Constitution and adapting it to the altered circumstances of the country. When that time arrives, it will be the duty of all to discard mere party considerations and to labor honestly for such amendments of the organic law, as shall fully cover every exigency growing out of the war, and while restoring the smooth working of the Government, shall provide adequately for the rights and unity of the States.

In the meantime the great duty is to complete the reconstruction of the South under the law as it stands, relying upon the good sense of the Republicans in Congress to tone down the proceedings of the State Conventions, and to establish a uniform policy of forbearance and liberality, instead of the proscription which is threatened. If the Democratic members choose to aid the Republicans in thus softening the asperities and mitigating the difficulties of reconstruction, they may partially atone for the mischief they effected in the last Congress. However this may be, we cannot doubt that, as matters now stand, the Congressional plan is the only solid "path to peace." The path indicated by the Democratic organ is a will-o'-the-wisp, leading through quagmires and ending in disaster.

The Roman Quarrel—The Official Statements of the Three Parties.

We have, by the latest European mail, official statements from each of the three parties to the Roman quarrel—from the Minister of France, the Minister of Italy and the Pope. The Pope in his Encyclical makes a most piteous plaint—referring to the assaults upon him in a way which displays utter helplessness as well as rage, and fulminating his wrath against the rulers of "unhappy Italy" no less fiercely than against the Garibaldians. But we fear that unbelievers will only smile when, after observing that he denounces his assailants as men serving under the "Standard of Satan," "actuated by a spirit altogether diabolic," "and breathing carnage like rapacious wolves," he closes by warning them to "tremble" for fear "they come under the weight of ecclesiastical chastisement and censure." It might be supposed that persons possessed of the horrible pluck to enlist openly under the devil's standard had got far beyond the dread of Papal curses, and that the Pope might have saved himself the trouble of threats which are sure to be jeered at by his diabolic foes. The only thing we learn from the Encyclical is what we knew before—that if, by any means, the Pope is deprived of his Temporalities, it will be against all the struggles he can make and all the curses he can fulminate.

The other two documents look more like business, and deal more with appreciable forces. The circular note of Minister Moustier is addressed to the diplomatic agents of the French Government, and that of Minister Menebrea to the diplomatic agents of the Italian Government; and the statements of the Italian note are in the way of response to those in the French note. The French Government directly charges the Italian Government with a failure to carry out its treaty engagements to protect efficaciously the frontier of the Pontifical States against all aggression from without, and announces that it is in consequence of this failure that France has assumed the duty of enforcing the obligations to which she was a party. At the same time, the Emperor's Government does not wish to renew the occupation of Rome in the old form, and as soon as the Pontifical security is reëstablished, the French forces will be withdrawn. By the Cable news of yesterday, we learn that this pledge of the Government is so far carried out that the French troops which had entered Rome and other parts of the Papal Territory have been ordered back to Civita Vecchia. As soon as we see them embark for Marseilles, we may consider matters ready for a Conference, in which Italy can take part without immediate military menace.

The official note of the Italian Government is written in a tone of remonstrance toward France for its intervention, and toward the Papal authorities for their course toward Italy. Its weak point is the statement that it was an "absolute impossibility" for the Italian army to prevent revolutionary inroads into the Pontifical provinces. If this is admitted the question of Papal independence is at once given up, and we must either see an Italian army stationed on Roman soil or a French garrison located in Rome. The matter is not mended by the subsequent assertion that Italy, at the time of signing the treaty, expected to make an arrangement with the Holy See; for no such condition or prospect is alluded to in the treaty. The Italian Minister boldly remonstrates with the French Government for its policy of intervention, denying its necessity, affirming its dangers, and setting forth gravely the unhappy results that may yet follow it. The position he assumes is one of much greater independence and courage than we had been led to believe from previous unofficial statements. It is evident that though Italy is well aware of the power and determination of the French Emperor, her Government is not afraid to assert the national honor and protest against its violation. The successive changes of Ministry have not affected this circumstance; and if the same courageous self-assertion is maintained in the proposed Conference, (which we are astonished to see the Italian Government attempting to defeat,) we may be sure that its force will be felt against the assumptions both of France and the Pope.

Bribing Internal Revenue Officers.

We noticed some days ago a case before the United States Circuit Court in which a man was convicted of an attempt to bribe an Internal Revenue officer under the sixty-second section of the Internal Revenue act of 1866, in which the defendant claimed that he must go free because Congress had in that section made it necessary that a criminal should be *convicted* before he could be *indicted*.

There was no question about the reading of the statute. The conviction was absolutely made a prerequisite. The only question was what effect the Courts would give to the words which had been thus by carelessness inserted. This morning we publish the decision of the Court on this point, which holds that the words must be taken to be mere *surplusage*, and the statute construed as if they had been left out entirely.

Inasmuch as there was no choice between this view and the entire destruction of the section, there will be no question as to the substantial justice of the decision. The party accused in this case, or any other party who shall be convicted under this statute, will probably think that the decision should have been the other way, and that if Congress was not careful enough to avoid doing what the Court calls "an act of deliberate folly, if not of fraud upon the public," the Courts should not step in to its assistance.

We recommended this form of statute against bribery to our State legislators who have apparently thought that those who bribe and those who are bribed should be placed under the protection of the law. But under this decision of the Court we must withdraw our recommendation. Bribery is so much safer under our statute as it stands, that it would be foolish for them to change it.

The Excise Law.

The fear of the Governor's veto will probably prevent the Democrats in the State Legislature from attempting to make any extreme changes in the Excise Law the present Winter. If they will compare its workings with our former system, they certainly cannot, even for party ends, seek its abolition, but will be satisfied with its modification. It appears by an official statement that there has been collected for licenses in this City, from the organization of the Excise Board in April of last year until the beginning of the present month, the gross amount of $2,555,000; and as this sum is devoted to municipal uses, there is no difficulty in seeing the amount of relief it must furnish to the general taxation of the City. Prior to the organization of the Excise Board, as all our citizens know, the entire sum collected from licenses was but a few thousand dollars; and the liquor traffic was a pursuit from which it was thought impossible to extract any public revenue. We have found that it may be made to yield largely, and that the sum which it yields may be applied in such a way as to help in rectifying the wrongs which rum produces, and preserving the order which it so frequently violates. This point at least should not be be made a party question by the Democrats.

MINOR TOPICS

The latest absurdity of which we hear from Washington reporters,—talked about only, we trust, not done,—is that our Government has "offered an asylum" to Garibaldi in the United States. Why does he or anybody else need such an offer? If he finds it convenient to come here and live, his right to do so is just as perfect as that of the President himself. We do not understand that the Government proposes to give him an estate, or offer him the hospitality of any of the numerous "asylums" which it talks about building. And we hope it will not go through the ridiculous farce of assuring him that he can come here and live if he wishes. He knows that very well, having tried it once already.

Complaint is made of the line of trucks and carts which impede the passage of vehicles after dark through Mercer-street. Since the Nicolson pavement was laid there that street has been thronged with carriages, and the inconvenience referred to is felt the more. It is extraordinary to what an extent this seizure of public streets for private uses is allowed to be carried. Some of the cross streets up town are absolutely blockaded after nightfall by milk carts, drays, &c., so that it is almost impossible to drive a carriage through them with any safety. This is all wrong. If the City intend to provide the cartmen and other owners of wagons with gratuitous store room, why not set apart certain vacant lots for that purpose? In that way the object sought would be much better attained, and the public submitted to much less inconvenience, than at present.

Foreign residence has not changed the temper and habit of Gen. McClellan's mind. He intended to come home in the *Scotia* but changed his mind at the last moment, having been detained, the *World* says, by private business. He will now come by some other steamer, if he doesn't change his mind at the last moment again. His movements while at the head of the Army of the Potomac were greatly embarrassed by this chronic habit.

Mr. Chase, according to our Washington correspondent, complains that "he is troubled with indiscreet friends." We should think so. If this is a cut at the "old Radical war-horse," we do not wonder at the Chief-Justice's troubles. Nothing could be more "indiscreet," just now, than Old Ben's revelations and reminiscences of 1860. We are not sure, however, but Mr. Greeley may come in for a share of the unkind cut, as Mr. Chase is reported also to have said that "he was more Radical in name than in fact." This conversation is said to have occurred with a Southern politician—and (as, perhaps, we need not add,) since the elections.

It is no more than fair to warn real estate owners on the Island, before they settle down into self-congratulations over their possessions, to read the Chicago papers, one of which has lately discovered that the commercial supremacy of New-York is by no means established. This supremacy, it says, might be seriously impaired by the opening of a new and shorter route to the sea, (*i. e.*, from Chicago,) coming out at the James River. It is a disturbing reflection—instead of the North and East Rivers, the great junction would be that of the James and Appomattox; the Erie Canal would be outstripped by the Dutch Gap Canal; New-York Harbor by Hampton Roads; and New-York itself by Richmond. We repeat these hints for property-owners; much fearing, however, that they will be so incredulous as to refuse to lower their rents next Spring, in view of the proposed change of the commercial emporium and metropolis.

The *Tribune* says that "when Napoleon crossed swords with Garibaldi he abandoned his ancient policy of avoiding all conflicts with his equals." That is rather rough upon Garibaldi, since, according to the *Tribune* a few days earlier, Napoleon is "the laughing-stock of the world," is "sneered at for a prophet, scorned for a promise-breaker," is "thwarted," "snubbed," a "coward," "struck Liberty an assassin's blow and laid her dead," and so forth, and so forth. We repeat that it is hard upon Garibaldi to put him in this light, for obviously it must be in some moral qualities that the *Tribune* considers him the equal of Napoleon, since of course in material resources there is no ground of comparison.

The Judiciary Committee have succeeded in getting all the impeachment evidence printed, and claim that it makes a volume of no less than 1,200 pages. Who shall say they have brought forth nothing from their labors? Now, we propose that they offer a series of prizes for anybody who will read the book through. There should be first prizes for those who will read it all through, second prizes for those who read it half through, and third prizes for those who finish the first hundred pages. Congressmen to contend on equal terms with "citizens generally." Unless something of this kind is done nobody will ever trouble those 1,200 pages—at least after commencing them—except Mr. Boutwell. We think he will read them all through, as a matter of principle.

The more recent returns from the Mexican States are all confirmatory of the first reports of the election of Juarez. The doubts which for a time were thrown over it came to us by way of Havana, and were more expressive of the desires of the Imperialists there than of the probabilities in the case. The other rumors of revolutionary projects to overthrow the Juarist Government came also from Havana. That projects of this kind are, or soon will be, started, and that attempts to drive him from power by violence will be made, we have no doubt. But up to this time, so far as we can learn, the opposition to Juarez is not so formidable or well defined as to lead any body of conspirators to indulge in the hope of overthrowing him. If he fail to get the loan which he is seeking in this country to pay his soldiers and run his Government, *then* he may look out for *pronunciamientos* and revolutions that will test his capacity far more than Maximilian ever did. It is understood that he will now be satisfied if we will oblige him with a loan of twelve million dollars, instead of forty; and it is understood furthermore that a tremendous effort will be made to induce Congress at its forthcoming session to furnish him such a loan. If Congress will only guarantee his bonds, he will be satisfied. It will be well to watch these schemes. There is more danger of their success than some people imagine.

England is enjoying an extraordinary number and variety of riots of late. Fenian riots, workingmen's riots, bread riots, and anti-Popery riots, have all been reported by cable. The bread riots at Barnstable and Oxford last week appear to have been exceedingly violent—the military being compelled to fire upon the mob to stop the arson and plunder which were going on. If Russia is a "despotism tempered by assassination," England is a monarchy tempered by mobs.

The telegram announcing the formal cession of Russian America to the United States mentions that "neither bouquets nor speechmaking followed." This is mysterious, unless it alludes to some floral rites customary among the Russians. Suppose we read, instead of bouquets, banquets? Bouquets would be hard to secure in great profusion in New-Archangel, unless perhaps bouquets of snow-drops.

It is undoubtedly very kind of the Albany *Evening Journal* to take so keen an interest in our City affairs;—and as it does not live under our City Government and has no direct concern in its effect upon us, we are not surprised at the peremptory emphasis with which it says that it "does not make the slightest difference whether Hoffman or Fernando Wood is elected Mayor." As a party organ it simply fulfills its duty in exhorting the Republicans to nominate a candidate for Mayor and give him a hearty support. But it talks nonsense when it says they will thus "relieve themselves of all responsibility" for the character and conduct of our City Executive. Those who have the power to prevent a wrong, are responsible for its perpetration if they fail to exert it.

There is something ominous to the cause of Brazil in the proposed plan of recruiting her army from the slave population. It reminds one of the exactly similar proposition made by the South in the Winter of the year whose Spring saw the utter wreck of the Confederate cause. When the war broke out, the best blood of Brazil embarked in it, and for many months it was supported by the wealth and fashion and the brain and sinew of the Empire. But its ravages among the Brazilian youth have been even greater than its inroads on the Imperial treasury; and both are well nigh exhausted. The Uruguayans and Argentines have long since failed to keep up their proportions of the army, and the strain comes more heavily on the subjects of Don Pedro at a time when they are least able to meet it. The mere cost of the servile draft now proposed—$600 per head—will involve distress upon the Brazilian finances and upon the productive labor of the country. The general anxiety to dodge conscription has already driven the fishermen and other dwellers along the coast from their occupations, and thousands are hidden in the interior. This stage of affairs was foreseen by our State Department, which, informed by its Ministers at Ascension and Rio Janeiro of the strength and resources of the various parties, long ago interposed its friendly offices. That offer of mediation might well now be accepted. The Brazilian inherited distrust of foreigners has perhaps hitherto stood in the way of our intervention; but when it comes to a question of accepting either the propositions of Lopez or those made at Washington, the difficulty may appear less than before. At all events, peace is desirable.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

As a specimen of the attempts now being made to approach Gen. Grant on the Presidential question the *Evening Star* gives the following as occurring to-day:

J. M. Morphis, Esq., editor of a paper in Texas, this morning called at the War Department, and had an interview with Gen. Grant. During the conversation Mr. Morphis said to the General that the people in his section were determined to support him for President, and hoped he would be elected. Gen. Grant immediately turned the conversation to another subject. Mr. Morphis again brought up the subject of the Presidency, and said, "General, we want to run you for President, and I want to know what I can say when I return home." Gen. Grant replied, "Say nothing, Sir; I want nothing said."

COL. FORNEY'S ACCOUNTS.

A journal in New-York having made the point blank charge that Col. Forney, as Secretary of the Senate, is a defaulter, it is proper to say that the officer of the Treasury Department who has custody of his funds to-day voluntarily informed your correspondent that the amount now standing to Col. Forney's credit, together with his vouchers and the small amount in the hands of his disbursing clerk, cover the entire appropriation made for the purposes of his office.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

A quorum of the Judiciary Committee assembled to-day—Messrs. Wilson, Boutwell, Thomas Marshall and Eldridge. The other members will be here to-morrow. No business of moment was transacted to-day.

COLLECTOR FOR BROOKLYN APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Edward T. Wood, Esq., a Brooklyn lawyer with an office in New-York, as Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, in place of Mr. Callicott.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

It is reported to-day on good authority that within a few days past Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, tendered his resignation to President Johnson. Yesterday the President addressed the Secretary a note, requesting him to withdraw his letter of resignation, and it is understood that the request has been complied with.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sherman, who is coming here again, does so for the purpose of placing in the possession of the Government all the data and information which his experience with the Indians for the past year has put him in possession of, and which is necessary to enable the question to be properly treated at the coming session of Congress. His visit has no relation to political matters nor to the command of troops here.

Gen. Sheridan will also visit Washington again before returning to his command at the West.

THE CASE OF COL. BELGER.

Col. Belger's *status* has been decided by Gen. Grant substantially as indicated in these dispatches last night. The decision is that there being no vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, he cannot resume his former position until one occurs or Congress makes provision for him by special legislation.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary Welles is announced as seriously ill with intermittent fever, which has weakened him very much, and his family and friends were somewhat alarmed to-day at his condition.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-night are Major-Gen. Schofield, from Richmond; Hon. W. M. Evarts, of New-York, counsel for the Government in the Jeff. Davis case; Ex-Congressmen Roswell Hart and Daniel Morris, and Eugene Kelly, Esq., of New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

It is said that the Internal Revenue Board in New-York will, in a day or two, recommend the removal of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District. There is already a number of applicants for the place.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Wm. M. Evarts, R. H. Dana, Gen. Wells, counsel for the prosecution, and District-Attorney Chandler, of Eastern Virginia, had a consultation of several hours' duration to-day with Attorney-General Stanbery, with regard to the course to be pursued on the trial of Jefferson Davis. All these gentlemen are ready to proceed with the case on the 25th inst. It is the desire of the counsel for the defence that Chief-Justice Chase shall preside in conjunction with Judge Underwood. In this they are influenced by important legal considerations. The trial will proceed on the original indictment. There seems to be no doubt that Jefferson Davis will be present in Court at the time required by his bail bond, although it is not now known whether the trial will then immediately commence.

CIVIL EMPLOYES IN THE ARMY.

The following regulations with regard to employment of civil employes in army service, issued by command of Gen. Grant, have been promulgated:

First—The employment of civilians to any branch of the service, as clerks, mechanics, laborers, guards, or for any purpose for which soldiers could be detailed without manifest injury to the service, is strictly prohibited, except in cases where civilian clerks are allowed by heads of Bureaus to chiefs of the State Departments.

Second—The authority of the commanding officer shall be requisite for the employment of paid labor. He will cause the proper staff officer to report to him the circumstances which render the same necessary, and will be held strictly responsible that such necessity exists.

Third—In all cases where the commanding officer authorizes the employment of civilians, he will immediately transmit copies of his order, together with a report showing its necessity, to the Department Commander and to the head of the proper bureau of the War Department. Should the circumstances not justify the order, the expense will be charged to the officer who gives it.

Fourth—Chiefs of Bureaus under the War Department will examine critically the rolls of civil employes retained by their subordinates, and order an immediate reduction to the lowest limit practicable, and will also see that steps be taken at once to execute the above orders.

Fifth—Inspectors will pay especial attention in their reports to the manner in which all orders for reduction of expenses in the army are being executed.

THE RECENT HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.

Our Consul at St. Thomas, under date of Oct. 31, in writing to Secretary Seward, says:

"The hurricane which visited the island on the 29th of that month was the most frightful of any since 1837. The town is deserted; hardly a house has a roof, and hundreds are entirely destroyed. Our harbor is one scene of wrecks. But none of our men-of-war were here. The *Monongahela* and *Marblehead* are in St. Croix, and safe. Up to the 1st of November the bodies of 250 sailors had been washed ashore. Fortunately the hurricane occurred in the day time, from 11 until 5 o'clock. If it had occurred in the night the loss of life on shore would have been fearful. Everything possible is being done for the relief of the poor."

The Consul incloses a list of disasters to the shipping, so far as could be ascertained. They were mostly confined to sailing vessels. Of vessels sunk, belonging to British owners, thirteen were brigs and schooners, and four steamers—the crews of which were lost, numbering 300 men. The French lost nine and the Spanish seven sailing vessels, and one steamer and two war-steamers were dismantled, with loss of life. The Venezuelans lost four and the Danes six, besides twelve or fifteen others that were lost, belonging to different nationalities, including the American schooner *Clinton*, ship *Sarah Newman* and the ship *Charles Sprague*, totally wrecked, and the brigantine *Mecosta*, with part of the cargo of hides from the brigs *Princess Alice* and the *Nellie Gay*.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

It is rumored that Gen. George B. McClellan has been, or will be tendered the appointment of Secretary of War by the President.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a gratuitous issue to replace such articles of clothing as, in the opinion of the proper medical officer, should be destroyed to prevent contagion, is authorized for all soldiers having contagious diseases.

The War Department has published regulations for the government of all concerned, with a view to a more economical administration of the affairs of the

army, and to a more uniform and systematic method of letting contracts for supplies or services required. The following are among the provisions of the order:

All commanding officers, and especially those of military departments and districts, will see that early estimates and timely contracts are made for supplies for the several posts in their respective commands. The duty of advertising for proposals for supplies, &c., should be imposed upon the Chief Quartermasters and Commissaries; but commanding officers will themselves be held responsible for its proper performance, or for the punishment of the officer who neglects it.

At every post where it is possible fuel and hay shall be procured by the labor of the troops; and the Department Commander shall designate the posts for which, in default of this, contracts may be made. Contracts will not be made at interior posts unless specially ordered, and will not be so ordered unless the stores required can be supplied at such interior posts more economically than if sent from other markets or from general depots. No contract for furnishing supplies or transportation to the army will be considered in force until it has received the approval of the proper Department Commander.

The order concludes as follows:

The Secretary of War, *ad interim*, desires to impress upon all branches of the military service the necessity of greater economy in public expenditures, and of the curtailment in every department of the service of the present expenses, whenever the requirement of the service will permit such reduction.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES A. FITZHUGH, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been granted leave of absence for six months. Second Lieut. S. K. THOMPSON, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been granted 60 days' delay in joining his regiment. Second Lieut. W. W. PYLER, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been granted 30 days' delay in joining his regiment. First Lieut. F. W. LAGGARD, Forty-first Infantry, colored, has been granted 60 days' delay in joining his regiment in the Department of the Gulf. Brevet Maj. T. C. J. BAILEY has been relieved from mustering and discharging duty. Col. J. H. LUMPSON, Brevet Brigadier-General, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to take charge of the construction of Forts Taylor and Jefferson, in Florida. Maj. F. G. PRIME, Brevet Colonel, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to Gen. GILMORE at Fort Thompkins. Capt. J. M. CUYLER has been relieved from duty with Gen. GILMORE and ordered to take command of Company B, Engineer Battalion. Capt. S. C. OVERMAN is ordered to report to Gen. WILSON at Davenport, Iowa.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Detached—Acting Volunteer Lieut. John K. Winn, from the *Independence*, and waiting orders; Acting Masters James L. Bryant and Thomas McElroy, from the naval station at Mound City, Ill., and granted leave of absence; Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. H. Anderson and Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. G. Parks, from the *Buckthorn*, and ordered to the *Glasgow*.

Ordered—Chief Engineer F. C. Dade to duty as member of a Board of Engineers at Philadelphia; Acting Master H. R. Baker and Acting Ensign M. W. Gowan to Mound City, Ill.; Mate Francis H. Poole to the *Ascutney*.

THE LISBON QUARANTINE.

Our Consul at Oporto, under date of Oct. 19, says, that, by a decree of the Council General of Public Health, the port of New-York is considered free from sickness; consequently vessels sailing from that port to the various ports of Portugal may proceed directly to their destination without the necessity of performing the three days' observation at the Lazaretto at Lisbon.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Recent Elections—Political and Religious Intelligence—Harbor Improvements in Chicago—Commercial Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

Our Indian Summer still continues, as also does the drought. The streets are as dusty as they were in July, and the sprinkling-carts are as busy as ever.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The elections of Tuesday are the general subject of conversation. With us the result was all one way. The Chicago *Times* will keep this city and county Republican indefinitely. Every good citizen instinctively goes in opposition to the party that paper advocates. The odor of treason is so strong about it, that it repels all who were on the side of the country during the war. But the results elsewhere perplex us. We can see no good reason why the Democratic Party should be again taken into favor by the people. It has not atoned for its course during the rebellion—a course which, had it been successful, would have dug the grave of the Union. But I suppose that the Republican Party is not immaculate, and every locality has its griefs, and its petty quarrels and contentions over the honors and emoluments of office, which come in time to disgust people.

The defeat of the negro suffrage amendment in Kansas is among the most unexpected results. In that State, if anywhere, it was thought it would carry. But it was saddled with woman suffrage, and they have both fallen together. In Minnesota it is now understood that the ayes have it by a few hundred majority.

In this State the election has had no political significance whatever. The officers elected were local and judicial, and although in most counties party nominations were made, yet people voted about as they chose without the usual reference to party lines. The soldiers have carried off a large proportion of the best offices—Treasurer's and County Clerkships.

THADDEUS STEVENS' LETTER.

The last letter of THAD. STEVENS—that upon the currency—has created much surprise. The opinion is quite prevalent that he had better make haste and die and thus save his reputation. No man can stand and advocate repudiation. The American people have too much honor to permit their Government to violate its solemn obligations.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The Chicago Canal and Dock Company have undertaken a huge enterprise, by the accomplishment of which they propose to add largely to our present harbor facilities. It is no less than a plan to encroach upon the domain of Lake Michigan by erecting docks along the shore, commencing at the pier on the north side of the river and extending half a mile or more to the northward. The work of forming the huge cribs has been in progress for some time past, and two of these structures have been completed, and are now in place. They are each 500 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and 30 feet in depth. They were built at a ship-yard on the north branch, and towed to the place of their destination, and there sunk by being filled with stone. There are about 1,250,000 feet of timber in these cribs, and it requires 30,000 tons of stone to sink them and keep them in their position. They are sunk in water twenty-four feet deep, being about one-third of a mile from the shore. The timbers of these structures are bound together by bolts and bars of iron, and they will defy the waves of the lake to displace them. It is expected to have the new dockage ready for use by the opening of navigation in the Spring, and the land which will be made on the shore side will be of immense value. These docks will also tend to throw business into the North Division, and thus raise the general value of property there.

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

The Northwestern Conference of Universalists has been in session here since Thursday. The territory embraced in this organization includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. There is a large representation in attendance. The sessions of this body are held biennially. During the past two years there have been raised $100,000 for the endowment of Lombard University, located at Galesburgh, in this State, and about the same sum for other denominational purposes. The discussions thus far have been mainly of denominational principles and upon measures for their propagation.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business continues fair. Money is comparatively easy, though not plenty outside of the banks and speculating rings. The season being unusually favorable, there is an immense amount of building going forward in all parts of the city. Land speculation is again assuming quite large proportions, and real property is changing hands rapidly. It looks now as though we may expect a return of the old rage in this direction. But we have too much capital to anticipate a crash as the result.

The Murder of Mrs. McDonald—Arrest in Michigan.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Nov. 12.

Sheriff CARRIER and Deputy Sheriff CORBETT, of Jefferson County, Penn., arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, having in custody a man named W. D. GRAVES, charged with the murder of Mrs. MARGARET MCDONALD, in Jefferson County, in February last. Mrs. MCDONALD was murdered one night in February last, by two men, who beat her to death with a maul or billet of wood. A man named CHARLES CHASE was arrested at the time as one of the murderers, was tried, convicted and hanged at Brookville on the 28th of October last. Prior to his execution, CHASE made a confession, in which he stated that he and GRAVES were the parties concerned in the murder, and that GRAVES dealt the fatal blow. Immediately after the murder was discovered, GRAVES, who was living in that locality, fled for parts unknown. Shortly afterwards his wife and two children also left the county and went to the home of some relatives living in Michigan. The authorities of Jefferson county learning this, and supposing that GRAVES would in time join his family, wrote to the Chief of Police of Grand Rapids, requesting him to keep a look out for GRAVES, and if they found him to arrest him.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

An Enlargement of the Radical Programme—What is to Follow Impeachment.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The question of impeaching President JOHNSON has been suffered to fall somewhat out of sight. Men argue it as if its whole value were the evidence it would give of national self-respect, or the example it would set to future times; or, at most, as relieving us from the pernicious influence of a traitor in the White House.

Doubtless for all the reasons the act would be of great moment. But there is one result of the President's impeachment and conviction which has not been considered. When once ANDREW JOHNSON stands recorded by the verdict of the Senate, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in attempting to defy the laws and betray the nation, *the next step must be to treat all his recent illegal acts as void, annul his pardons and resume the property he has suffered rebels illegally to get possession of.* When once his last year is stamped as treasonable and a usurpation, *all his acts, grants and concessions made in furtherance of his treason are to be set aside.* The plot having been once judicially proved, the robbery certified as of record, then the stolen property is returned to the owner. This principle is plain enough. If JOHNSON has been acting illegally, why of course *his acts are illegal, and hence void.* The law provides appropriate methods of setting them aside. In the circumstances, Congress should follow the Senate's verdict by an act reciting the facts, and declaring what acts and classes of acts recently done by the President are void, and leaving the Courts to settle, on special suit, whether any others are also void.

There are several prominent rebels who must not be allowed to escape; no traitor's pardon must avail them. The Courts should try, convict and punish them, in spite of their confederate's sham pardons.

Then, again, lands have been wrung most unjustly from the freedmen; large estates have been surrendered to rebels by virtue of pretended pardons. Railways, with all their rolling stock, and munitions of war have been granted to companies of rebels. *All these grants should be declared void. Congress should direct the agents of the Treasury to resume all such forfeited lands* and hold them as of the title asserted by the nation prior to LINCOLN's death. Instead of colored men, as in North Carolina, being forced off these lands, and punished in resisting such force, *they are to be reinstated, compensated, and the rebel claimants fined and imprisoned.* Such rebels are to be treated as abettors and accomplices of JOHNSON in his treason.

With these lands in our possession, we do not need to press any further measure of confiscation. Carrying out the policy of the war, convicting traitors and confiscating their estates, holding such lands as were taken possession of during the war—these sources will suffice to give the negroes a homestead, or to sell them such at a cheap rate. They will not, as now, be forced on their knees, to tempt wealthy rebels to sell them land, the true basis of independence. We shall not see, as to-day in Virginia, men turned into the streets, houseless, in punishment for their honest votes. The negro will be able to defend himself and his ballot, standing on his own acres.

We demand, then, of Congress the impeachment of JOHNSON as a necessary preliminary step to our reaching the most dangerous of all rebels, those who fight us now from behind the shelter of a sham pardon. We claim it as a step necessary to guarding for the negro his rights in the land which traitors forfeited and he helped to conquer.

Inscribing "*Impeachment, Revocation of Pardons, Preemption of Surrendered Lands*" on our flag, we shall show the South what we mean. All she needs is to know, *of a certainty, beyond mistake*, what the North demands. That point once fixed, our trouble is ended so far as Southern resistance is concerned.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Judge Thurman, of Ohio, on the Recent Elections.

The Democrats of Columbus, O., held a meeting on the evening of the 9th inst. to congratulate each other over the result of the recent elections. Among the speakers was Judge THURMAN, Democratic candidate for Governor at the recent election, and who is prominently mentioned in connection with the United States Senate. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Twelve months ago a dark pall seemed to cover the Republic. It seemed as if a majority of the people preferred usurpation to constitutional government, despotism to liberty, party to country. The most sacred precepts of wisdom, the profoundest teachings of history, the most solemn utterances of the illustrious dead, seemed to have lost all their force. On all sides we heard it said, sometimes openly, but oftener in whispers, 'the experiment of self-government has failed; the fate of all other republics is ours; free governments have but one destiny, and that is despotism.' Who will say so now? Some may think so, because they wish it to be so. *Homines id quod volunt libenter credunt*, said CÆSAR. Men willingly believe that which they wish. But who that loves American institutions will now say they have failed? Some may still fear it, but their fear is no longer despair. True, much remains to be done before the country will have been rescued from the clutch of the destroyer. But believe me, my friends, it will be done. The people were never more in earnest than they are now. Demagogueism, abuse and empty declamation go for nothing. The people demand the truth, and they will have it; they demand common sense in the conduct of our affairs, and they will have it; they demand constitutional rule, and they will have it; they demand relief from unnecessary taxation, and they will have it; they demand a fair apportionment of the public burdens, and they will have it; they demand just and intelligible revenue laws, and they will have them; they demand retrenchment and economy, and they will have them, and, to give effect to their will, they demand honest rulers, and they are determined to have them. On the other hand, there are some things that they are determined not to have. They won't have negroes put above white men; they won't have one-third of the country given up to destruction; they won't have the prosperity of the whole country sacrificed for the sake of politicians; they won't support tens of thousands of office-holders in idleness, who ought to be turned out to honest work; they won't be taxed to support negroes who are able to support themselves, while poor white men and women have to earn their daily bread by their daily toil; they won't have a gold currency for the bondholders, and a paper currency for the people; and they won't have the social customs to which they have been habituated arbitrarily interfered with by vexatious and oppressive legislation. So I read the elections of this year."

After referring at some length to the future prospects of the Democracy, and their past ill-repute, he concluded as follows:

"But my friends, while we remember these things, let us be just. No man detests more than I do, the mean, and base, and selfish, and sordid. But all are not mean, or base, or selfish, or sordid. If that were so, the world would be a hell. If that were so, popular government would be impossible. If that were so, the most despotic government would be the best government. But it is not so. Men, in times of high public excitement, say and do that which their cool judgment condemns. Many say and do that which it would be folly to remember. How many who have joined us this year, have hated us in the last seven years? Shall we therefore hate them, shall we therefore repel them, shall we therefore ostracise them? Shall we therefore try them by a bed of Procrustes? No fellow-citizens, no; whoever is the friend of our country now, is our friend. Whoever will assist us to rescue the Republic from destruction deserves our hearty welcome—*Væ Victis*, wo to the conquered, is the cry of the Radicals, not our cry. It is the slogan that calls for disfranchisement and confiscation and negro supremacy. It is not the maxim of wisdom, of virtue, or of patriotism. No, my friends, though we may have cause for anger and spite, if such passions were ever justifiable, yet let us remember the words of Holy Writ: 'He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.'"

Hon. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa.

It was whispered in Radical circles, soon after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, that efforts would be made by the extremists to undermine the influence of Mr. WILSON in his district, so as to defeat his election at the next canvass, as a punishment for his conspicuous conservative course in respect to impeachment. In looking over the official returns of the recent elections we discover the remarkable fact, that of the districts represented by the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee, Mr. WILSON's is the only one in which the Republicans have held their own. In BOUTWELL's district the Democratic gains have been enormous; in that of THOMAS, of Maryland, every county has recorded his condemnation; in that of Lawrence the Democrat and Conservatives recently polled a majority of votes, and large Democratic gains have been secured in the district represented by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania. Besides, ASHLEY himself, if he had been before the people at the recent elections in Ohio, would clearly have been defeated! Thus, the foremost among the impeachers of the President have themselves been impeached by their own constituents.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Conservative Reconstructionists of Mississippi.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Nov. 8.

There are thousands of Conservative reconstructionists in this State who were discouraged from taking any part whatever in the recent elections. They had despaired of accomplishing their object of securing a Conservative reorganization of the State, when they saw that their negroes would trust no one, whatever his political faith, antecedents and professions, who would not consent to be an agrarian and a leveller; and that the whites were utterly powerless, owing to their irreconcilable divisions as to the surest policy to be pursued. Hence, they retired from the strife, and bore no share in the struggle. They have, however, secured the privilege of voting in the future election, when the question of satisfying the constitution which the convention will frame, will be submitted, and they will doubtless exercise it by the light of surrounding events with the same calmness, dignity, intelligence and patriotism which have hitherto marked their course.

The Recent State Election—Official Returns.

The official returns of Rensselaer County for Secretary of State are as follows: Nelson 9,375; McKean, 8,892; Nelson's majority, 483. For members of the Assembly: John L. Flagg, Dem., has 1,032 majority; Jared A. Wells, Rep., 673 majority, and Harris B. Howard, Dem., 680.

The official vote for member of Congress, in the Twenty-first District, is as follows: Alexander H. Bailey, Rep., 11,182; John Stryker, Dem., 10,515: Bailey's majority, 667. In Oneida County the vote for Senator (Nineteenth District) was as follows: Samuel Campbell, Rep., 10,975; George H. Sandford, Dem., 10,716; Campbell's majority, 299. For members of the Assembly the following majorities were given: First District, William H. Chapman, Dem., 94; Second District, Alanson B. Cady, Rep., 410; Third District, James Stevens, Dem., 378; Fourth District, Ambrose Nicholson, Rep., 434.

The vote of Orange County was as follows: Nelson, 6,911; McKean, 6,692; Nelson's majority, 219. For Senator Henry R. Low, Rep., had 6,516 votes, and William M. Graham, Dem., 6,939.

The Death of Sir Frederick Bruce—Lord Stanley's Letter.

The following is a copy of the letter of Lord STANLEY, forwarded to his Honor Mayor NORCROSS, of Boston, relative to the death of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE. It was read and appropriately acted upon at a recent meeting of the City Council:

FOREIGN OFFICE, London, Oct. 12, 1867.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of the 23d ultimo, confirming the melancholy news which you had previously conveyed to me by telegraph of the death of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE.

I have already, in reply to your telegram, directed you to convey to the Government of the United States the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the expressions of sympathy with which the United States Legation in this country was instructed to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the intelligence of this sad event; but I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me in acknowledging the receipt of your dispatch, to repeat my instruction, and desire you to make known to Mr. SEWARD, and, if you have an opportunity of doing so, directly to the President, the high value set by Her Majesty's Government on the friendly feelings which they have shown on this occasion, and on the general concern manifested by the public in the United States for the severe loss which Her Majesty has sustained by the death of her able and faithful servant.

Her Majesty's Government are glad to recognize in the feelings which this event has called forth the regard felt by the Government and people of the United States, not only for the person and character of the deceased Minister, but also for the country which he so ably represented, and whose policy and wishes he so effectually carried out in cultivating the friendship and good will of those among whom he was commissioned by Her Majesty to dwell.

But not only to the Government and people of the United States generally are the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government due. They have their special thanks to render, of which they desire you to be their organ, to Mr. GILPIN, the gentleman who so considerately accompanied Sir FREDERICK BRUCE from Narragansett to Boston, and to the numerous gentlemen at Boston whose kindness toward the deceased during the short period which intervened between his arrival at Boston and his death, and whose attendance at the funeral ceremonies with which his remains were honored before their departure from the United States, entitle them to their warmest acknowledgments. To Mr. SUMNER, to the Governor of Massachusetts and to the Mayor of Boston, and other distinguished persons in that city; to the physicians, clergy and others who did honor to the remains of the Queen's late Minister, Her Majesty's Government are sincerely grateful, and you will make known to them in such a manner as you may deem most becoming and best calculated to assure them how deeply it is felt. I am, &c.,

(Signed) STANLEY.

FRANCIS CLARE FORD, &c., &c., &c.

The Recovery of the Hampton Family Jewelry.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Herald, Nov. 10.

Yesterday morning a young and rather verdant looking man entered the jewelry-store of Messrs. SMITH & LYONS and offered for sale a gold curb-chain. After some questioning the chain was purchased by the proprietors of the store at regular prices. The man then produced a ladies' diamond pin and ear-rings to match, for which he offered to take the sum of $12. This was also purchased. Leaving the store he was gone a few minutes when he returned, and producing a gold chain with a diamond in the slide, he offered it also for sale. One of the firm, Mr. JAS. A. LYONS, suspecting the property was stolen, went out to find the Mayor, while the other partner kept the countryman in conversation. One of the Police returned to the store with the first gentleman and after some conversation arrested the man. He produced two gold watches, one of which had the name "W. C. PRESTON, 1852," on the watch and "M. HAMPTON, 1817," on the case; also a magnificent gold bracelet, with a very large solitaire diamond in it, set in blue enamel, and a broken gold pen-holder. He first gave his name as ROBERT MARION MCCLAIN. In regard to the jewelry he had told several stories, but the most probable one is that he found it in a box, with a large lot of silver ware, near a small stream, in York District, South Carolina. He admitted that he knew by the name who the probable owners were, but could not give any very good reason why he had come all the way to Knoxville, from South Carolina, to dispose it. The jewelry is mostly old style, but is very valuable, parties versed in the prices of such articles estimating it as being worth $6,000 to $8,000.

Mayor LUTTRELL sent a telegram to the Hampton family, at Columbia, South Carolina, informing them of the arrest and recovery of the jewelry, and a dispatch has been received from WADE HAMPTON, claiming the property as his, and requesting the Mayor to hold the prisoners and the jewelry until he could get here.

In the box with the silverware, the prisoner says, are a large number of papers.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

You may Break, You may Ruin the Vase if You will,

But the scent of the roses will cling round it still.

What the poet says of the vase that has once contained the Attar of Roses, may be said with more truth of everything touched by PHALON & SON'S exquisite Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hydraulic Cow Milker.—A sure cure for ACHING HANDS and KICKING COWS, patented May 22, 1866, and November, 1867; SIMPLE, CHEAP AND DURABLE. It milks ANY number of cows at the same time, and is operated by steam or other power. It milks the four teats of the cow at once; it imitates the calf, draws and stops drawing to swallow; milks three-teated cows as well as any; is more agreeable to the cow than hand-milking. A RARE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for enterprising men, with large or small capital, to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country; call and examine for yourselves; full-sized machines in constant operation. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, NO. 206 BROADWAY.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—Laroche, Joubert, &c., new wedding cards just received.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's Hats and Furs.

Hats for Misses, Boys and Infants. Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description. Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps and Fur Trimmings, all at reasonable prices. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons,

No. 104 Fulton-st. An entirely new design for Wedding and Visiting Cards introduced this day.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—NEWKIRK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at St. Mathew's Church, by Rev. W. A. Matson, GEORGE A. ADAMS to SOPHIE W. NEWKIRK, both of Jersey City.

BEEKMAN—KELLER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, by Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, WM. B. BEEKMAN to ALICE, daughter of Charles M. Keller, Esq.

COWLES—HERBERT.—At Cambridgeport, Mass., on Monday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Kinsley Twining, Mr. GEO. F. COWLES, of New-York, to Miss EDNA M. HERBERT, of Coventry, Vt. No cards.

DORTIC—STORM.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, CHARLES DORTIC to MARY BAILEY, youngest daughter of the late Isaac A. Storm.

DRAPER—PALMER.—On Monday evening, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, HENRY DRAPER, M. D., to MARY ANNA, daughter of Courtlandt Palmer.

DAY—PEARSALL.—At Monroe, Orange County, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. D. F. Gedney, EDGAR J. DAY, of New-York City, to MARTHA PEARSALL, of the former place.

HAWKSHURST—CHAMBERS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, SEYMOUR HAWKSHURST to AMELIA, daughter of Moses Chambers, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

LYON—ABEEL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the Collegiate Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Dr. SAMUEL K. LYON to Miss S. LOUISA ABEEL, daughter of J. H. Abeel, all of this City.

MUDIE—LITTLE.—In Pittsburgh, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. S. G. Fuller, ARCH. F. MUDIE, M. D., of New-York, to LIZZIE, youngest daughter of the late James Little, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

VAN SICLEN—SCHENCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, by Rev. Mr. Wells, D. D., JACOB T. VAN SICLEN, of New Lots, to ALETTA J. SCHENCK, of the former place.

DIED.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, of consumption, ARCHIBALD C. BRADY, Jr., aged 25 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Amity Lodge No. 323, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 100 East 4th-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Chamberlain, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 663 Washington-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CARVER.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, at the residence of his brother, Capt. Benj. Carver, No. 16 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, Mr. JOHN CARVER, of Searsport, Me., in the 68th year of his age.

DELANO.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, JOSEPH W. DELANO, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 207 East 50th-st., on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

HOWE.—At Santos, Brazil, on Sunday, Sept. 22, of consumption, EDWARD W. HOWE, son of the late David W. Howe, and grandson of Rev. C. G. Sommers, D. D., in the 23d year of his age.

HITCHCOCK.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, SAMUEL M. HITCHCOCK, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Friday next at 2 o'clock.

LEFFERTS.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, ELIZA J., wife of John Lefferts, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCELROY.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at St. Barnabas Home, Newark, N. J., after a long and painful illness, MARY MCELROY, aged 54 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

MCSHERRY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at her residence, No. 142 Forsyth-st., Mrs. MARY MCSHERRY, aged 67 years, a native of Ireland.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. this day.

☞ California and Nevada papers please copy.

HAWKESWORTH.—On Monday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, JAMES HAWKESWORTH, in the 73d year of his age, a native of the Island of Barbados, and for many years a resident of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, FANNY LOUISE, youngest daughter of Edward T. and Jettie G. Oakley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 12 M. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, at 10:30 A. M.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Morristown, N. J., ANNE MEREDITH, daughter of the late Isaac Ogden and Sarah M. Ogden.

Funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 12 M.

STEWART.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, LISPENARD STEWART.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, CHARLES J. TAYLOR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WINSLOW.—At Paris, on Thursday, Oct. 24, KENELM WINSLOW, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow, of New-York.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, LEWIS EDWARD, youngest child of John O. and Susie A. Watkins, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Hamilton-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, OPHELIA, wife of William Wallace, and daughter of Aug. L. Wood, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the West 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Scott's,) on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 12½ P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL—[No. 200.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 11, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Fifty-sixth-street, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: Black frock coat, black cloth vest, black pants, one boot and one shoe, white knit socks, red flannel overshirt, two white knit undershirts, black silk neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: Ten cents, one fine comb, a hair comb, piece of yellow lead pencil and India-rubber, and a white pocket-handkerchief. The body had been in the water for some weeks, and was sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS.

Best quality Paris granite dinner-sets, 148 pieces	$40 00
White toilet sets, 11 pieces	4 50
Decorated and gilt French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	11 75
Decorated French china dinner sets, 118 pieces, from $125 upward.	
Sets of cut glass, 50 pieces	$12 and 14 00
Sets of cut glass, diamond pattern, 62 pieces	27 00
Plain glass goblets, per dozen	2 00
Cut glass goblets, per dozen	2 75

Champagne and wine-glasses in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK AND HIS MEDICINES.

An Extract from the Boston Journal.

No physician in the whole country is better or more widely known than Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, who visits our city weekly, and who has a permanent office at No. 35 Hanover-st. We have on several occasions visited Dr. Schenck's rooms; we have seen his patients (for the second or third time, perhaps,) and noticed the improvement in some of them; we have heard the Doctor address them in a body, when his limited time would not enable him to examine them separately; and we now add our encomiums to the thousands heretofore given him. His name is gratefully familiar to thousands of households in the land, for he has happily rescued from consuming disease and restored to health thousands upon thousands who had been the dreary round of the regular, irregular, and other doctors, and given over as hopeless. Himself rescued, as it were, from the impending grave, while apparently in the last stages of consumption, it is not a matter of wonder that he has entire confidence in the restorative powers of his own medicine. He is as strong, vigorous, and labor-enduring a man as one would be likely to see in going over the city a whole month. The fact that he practices his arduous profession the entire day, and then travels the entire night to reach his next office, as from Boston to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore each week, indicates both the pressure of his business and the extraordinary demands upon his physical nature. If he was not "as tough as a truck horse," to use a homely but expressive comparison, he could not hold out as he does, and maintain his vigorous health and exuberant flow of animal spirits. The secret of it is having cured himself by the right sort of remedies, and resorting to them personally whenever occasion requires. What was seemingly so miraculous in his case was not a whit more than is witnessed in hundreds of cases monthly under his treatment. The plain and emphatic truth is, his medicines act with and assist nature, instead of running counter to her methods. In this important respect they differ essentially from those used by the regular faculty. His theory of disease, management of patients, and kindred matters, are also in contrast to other physicians, and so much so as to render his system peculiar and original. In the cure of pulmonary complaints, affections of the liver and stomach, we presume Dr. Schenck now stands at the head of American practitioners. This is certainly the case, if the number of cures he effects is an indication of skill and correct doctrine. Dr. Schenck has three preparations which are accomplishing most remarkable results, viz.:

1. PULMONIC SYRUP.
2. SEAWEED TONIC.
3. MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the magic wands which he wields with such wonderful, beneficent effects. With these he attacks the strongholds of disease and achieves successes which are the admiration and astonishment of the public. With the marvelous healing virtues of these compounds, added to the good advice of the Doctor, there are few cases, indeed, that are not followed by all that the patient can hope. His method of expelling diseases from the system is thus made direct, simple and effective. He does not experiment with and victimize those who seek him for treatment. He knows just what his medicines will and won't do, and no one will be left in doubt as to the matter. If we know him, he does not want any patient's money that cannot be helped or cured. People who have bad lungs, bad livers and bad stomachs should advise with Dr. Schenck, for he is the man to help them. The trio of bads just named comprehend, or cause, about all the maladies flesh is heir to, and once taken in hand in the right manner, a cure is likely to follow. Dr. Schenck makes the stomach clean and strong and healthy, and puts it in working order as a starting point. This is in fact the foundation of his cures. He then sets it to making the material for good blood, to be sent over the whole body. Very sensibly and naturally, he believes in making the mill grind the corn. Of course, the liver and other organs are looked after sharply at the same time. It is not probable that any disease which is at all curable within his line of practice would resist Dr. Schenck's most admirable combination of specifics, and the sick may therefore go to him with every expectation of restored health—the greatest of human blessings.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by druggists generally.

500 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE—MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful Companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution.

The Union Pacific Company therefore offer their First Mortgage Bonds to the public with the assurance that they represent the largest and most valuable corporate property in the world. The first question asked by an investor is, "Are the bonds safe?" the second, "Are they profitable?" To answer, in brief:

1. The early completion of the whole line is as certain as any future business event can be.

2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

4. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

5. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

6. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in $5,000,000 upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

7. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

8. As the Union Pacific Railroad Bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

9. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Oct. 28, 1867.

VITIS VITÆ—VIGOR OF LIFE.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT restores the vigor of life to the weak, feeble and dying invalid. It seizes on diseases as soon as it is taken, and commences its work of purification of the blood and expulsion of corruption from the body. Let all afflicted with chronic skin, glandular and calculous diseases try it. $1 per bottle. No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PACIFIC MAIL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Messrs. McLane, Skiddy, Dennistoun, Brown, Grinnell and Thorne have published a card which seems to call for a reply.

Differing, as we do, with these gentlemen, as to the management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we have toward them no unkind feelings, and our desire for a thorough reform arises solely from our belief that such reform would be for the best interest of all the stockholders.

If our impeachment of their management be damaging to them, as they admit, why do they not disprove it? Our charges were specific, *were proved by the sworn evidence of the Directors themselves, and not one of them has yet ventured to deny a single one of these charges.*

We have already fully set forth the general policy of mismanagement that has for years characterized the present monopoly. How unwise and improvident that policy has been the present condition of the Company abundantly shows. If the Pacific Mail Directors really believe their own statement that their management has been for the common good of the stockholders, and that as such it would be approved by them, *why have they sought by very improper, not to say fraudulent means, to retain its control?* In this pertinent query we have of course reference to the "irrevocable proxies" given to Brown Brothers upon stock belonging to the Company, and upon other shares in which neither they nor any of the Directors have a particle of interest. And why have they violated the charter in one of its plainest provisions by withholding the stock ledger, and only producing it in obedience to a mandamus from the Supreme Court?

It is claimed by the signers that they "are very largely interested as stockholders of the Pacific Company." The official record shows that the swelling sum of their aggregate interest is some thirty-two hundred shares, or rather less than 2 per cent. of the capital stock!

The apologists of the present direction have alluded to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company and its management, which, for competency and honesty, will, we think, compare not unfavorably with that of these gentlemen in Pacific Mail. But they omitted to state that the Atlantic Mail Company owns about 27,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock; that we have been and are now the largest permanent stockholders of Pacific Mail, and that, as trustees of the Atlantic Mail Company, we have felt it our duty to take all proper measures to bring about a wise and provident management of a property in which we have so great a stake. In this purpose we are glad to say that we have the hearty support of the large body of the permanent stockholders.

They state that two of the ships of the Atlantic Company are "heavily mortgaged;" but in this assertion they knowingly suppress the fact that these two ships were bought by the Atlantic Company subject to a mortgage, the greater part of which has been paid, while the balance (some $150,000) has not yet matured, and for this amount the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company is not, and never has been, responsible: it is to be paid at maturity by other and responsible parties, and its payment is guaranteed by ample securities deposited by them for that purpose with the Trust Company. In regard to our own management of Atlantic Mail we may, not immodestly, state that in our hands the Company is earning at least 24 per cent. on its capital—a gratifying result, which is in a large measure due to a policy in marked contrast with that which has made Pacific Mail a by-word and a reproach. And with respect to the New-York Mail Steamship Company, we have the satisfaction of being able to affirm that, during the brief period in which we have had its control, its condition has improved, and that its debts have been considerably reduced. Had its ships been employed in a trade as profitable as that enjoyed by the Pacific Mail Company, its indebtedness would have been entirely wiped out, while its position would perhaps have been better than that of Pacific Mail.

It is insinuated in the card of Messrs. McLane, Brown & Co. that "parties interested in the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company might be glad to have it leagued with the Pacific Company, and to have the business upon the Atlantic side transferred to the former Company." This is the first intimation we, or any one of us, have had of any such purpose. The Atlantic Mail Company, with a capital of some 35,000 shares, owns about 27,000 shares of Pacific Mail, received by it for its ships on the Atlantic side. Under wise and provident administration we would be content that this arrangement should remain undisturbed, and in this we believe we speak for the whole body of the Atlantic Mail stockholders. The idea that persons interested as largely as we are in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, should seek to league it injuriously with other companies, could have originated only with those who have most disastrously leagued it with the Novelty Works and Wells, Fargo & Co. *We* can, indeed, "well understand" how a private banking house, owning an iron establishment, should seek to retain in perpetual monopoly the contracts of a great steamship company—a thing much more readily understood than the wild supposition which fires the fancy of these models of official purity.

We do *not* desire to have the management of the Pacific Mail Company committed to our charge; but we *do insist that its policy shall be reformed*; that its administration shall be changed, and that it shall be placed in the hands of those who will conduct its affairs faithfully and wisely for the common good of the whole body of stockholders. Who these managers shall be is to be settled by the stockholders themselves at the approaching election, and any ticket composed of gentlemen who, in our judgment, will manage the Corporation in accordance with the above views, will receive our hearty and united support.

If you concur in the desire to effect a change in the direction at the ensuing election, please send your proxy to either of the undersigned, from any of whom blank proxies may be obtained,

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, No. 8 College-place.
SPENCER K. GREEN, Third-av. Savings Bank.
GEO. W. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling-green.
O. W. JOSLYN & CO., No. 35 Broad-st.

THE FINEST CARD MADE, AND THE HANDSOMEST PRESENT OF THE SEASON. SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

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DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES.
THE BEST IN USE. TAKE NO OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.,
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn.
} Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York

BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent and Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The only agent authorized to solicit subscriptions for the above Association carries last year's subscription-book.

M. A. PEARCE, Secretary.

BLACK EAR-RINGS AND PINS.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., Two, Three, Four, Five, Six to Forty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPEAL FOR A BUILDING FUND FOR THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—The public are aware that for thirteen years the Children's Aid Society have been sustaining and carrying on, through the aid of individual contributions, a large lodging-house for newsboys and other street boys.

During this period 323,488 lodgings and 194,203 meals have been furnished these lads, of whom the whole number lodged is 48,910. In this time $14,501 70 have been deposited by the boys in the savings bank of the rooms, and $14,739 74 have been paid by them toward the expenses of the Lodging-house. In the last year alone there were lodged 8,192 different boys; 49,519 lodgings and 33,633 meals were furnished. The number of orphans thus aided was 2,926, and of half-orphans 3,984.

The object of the institution is to shelter, instruct and thus elevate this interesting and unfortunate class of children. From the Lodging-house the Society sends the boys forth to places in the country or near the City. Thousands of boys have thus been saved from thievery and a vagabond life, and have become useful citizens.

The present rooms of the Lodging-house are not sufficiently large or commodious for the numbers of boys thronging to them, and they are liable, at the beginning of any year, to be taken from the Society, when it would be extremely difficult to lease others in that quarter of the City.

The Trustees are deeply impressed with the importance of making this beneficent charity permanent by procuring a proper building for it. There will always be homeless boys here for whom some such provision must be made while the City continues. They wish to provide a building which shall be a shelter and a home to the houseless lad, wandering friendless through the great City, where he can find friends and receive instruction, and be put on the pathway to a better life. Surely no person could spare something from their daily luxuries for a better purpose than thus to found a permanent lodging-house for street boys. The necessary fund—at least $50,000—cannot be raised unless each individual who has sympathy for poor and houseless children shall feel a responsibility in doing his part toward making it up.

Donations for this object may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, or to WM. A. BOOTH, President, No. 95 Front-st., specifying the object; or directly to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East 4th-st., Room No. 11.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FORD & TUPPER, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION READY.

WILLIAM MASON & E. S. HOADLY'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

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Already a second edition of this work is required, and nearly sold in advance. It is a grand book; new, original to a large extent, complete as a whole and in each of its parts, and eminently practical throughout. It is received with the greatest interest and approbation, and has already been adopted in all their teaching by many who have heretofore been unwilling to use any instruction-book.

It is very carefully progressive; very full, clear and perspicuous in its explanations and directions, producing new expedients to secure the attainment of good and the avoidance of bad habits; contains Mr. Mason's new system of Accent Exercises, the introduction of which is regarded, by a number of eminent teachers who are acquainted with it, as marking a new era in piano-forte teaching; gives new modes of teaching the Art of Fingering, Accompaniments, &c., and includes the technicals of modern piano-forte playing never before included in any book. It is believed to contain the choicest collection of Exercises, Recreations and Pieces, by the best composers, ever collected in one volume. "These alone," says a distinguished teacher, "are worth, and would cost, in any other shape, several times the cost of the volume."

"I congratulate the musical world, pupils and teachers, upon the publication of this admirable book," says another eminent teacher. "It is the work of a master. I have heretofore used no instructor, but shall henceforth use this in all my teaching."

The publishers invite careful examination of the work, feeling certain that, with every intelligent teacher, this will be sufficient to establish its claims. They have yet to know of the teacher who, after a careful examination, does not recognize its great value.

Two Editions are published, one with AMERICAN FINGERING and one with EUROPEAN FINGERING. Purchasers should be careful to designate which is required.

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COL. FORNEY'S NEW BOOK.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
By JOHN W. FORNEY.

Will be published on SATURDAY NEXT, and be for sale by all booksellers. One volume cloth, gilt back and gilt side. Price, Two Dollars. Address all orders to the publishers,

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A REMARKABLE BOOK.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."
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THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL.

The New-York *Times* says of it:

"There is little doubt that as a book 'Waiting for the Verdict' will command much attention. It is not only the most elaborate work of its author, but is one of the most *powerful works of fiction by any American author.*"

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Complete in One Volume.
THE SEXTON'S TALE AND OTHER POEMS,
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This College, formerly GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, thirty years on Broadway, will open in the new building, NO. 212 BOWERY, OPPOSITE RIVINGTON-ST., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

The object of this institution is to furnish cheap and pleasant facilities to the citizens of New-York, old and young, for the easy and permanent acquisition of

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Just published in best style, uniform with the "Harmonias." Price $1 50. Liberal discount to the trade. Address

WILLIAM WHITE & CO.,
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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE AND CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

The General Committee will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet at 7 o'clock.

The Delegates to the CENTRAL GRANT CLUB are requested to attend the meeting.

THOS. MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB, Sec'y.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1867, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet at 7.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

O. H. HALL, A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

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These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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Collections promptly made at lowest rates, and remitted or credited.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris. Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY. $600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 70, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 4, 1867.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—IN ACCORDance with a resolution of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, in such manner as to best protect the interests of the United States in said canal, and to insure that the same be kept open as a navigable highway without further expense to the Government:

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., eight hundred (800) shares of stock owned by the United States in said Dismal Swamp Canal Company will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Treasury Department, in the City of Washington.

The Dismal Swamp Canal connects the waters of Elizabeth River, in Virginia, with the Pasquotank River, in North Carolina, a distance of about twenty-eight and one-half (28½) miles, and has been constructed at a cost of upward of one million dollars. The whole number of shares in the Canal Company is nineteen hundred and forty-four (1,944), having an original par value of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per share.

Full information in relation to the history and condition of the canal will be afforded upon application at this Department.

Terms of sale: One-tenth part of the purchase money to be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid upon the delivery of the instruments of conveyance.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH, MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK, FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will be closed THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election, and reopened THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad; Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;) La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;) Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;) Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., NO. 70 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH-AVS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

MR. A. F. SMITH HAVING RESIGNED as General Superintendent of this Company, Mr. Jesse Burdett has been appointed his successor.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	112¼	112½	Gold	140	140⅛
Coupon, 1881.....	112⅞	113	June, 7.30	105½	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅞	105⅛	July, 7.30	105½	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅜	108½	U.S. 3 ℔ ct. Cert.	100¾	100⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅛	105⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '64	120	—
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅜	106⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119¼	119¾
5-20C.'65 Jan&Jly	107¾	107⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107¾	107⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116¾
10-40 Reg.......	100⅞	101⅛	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Cou.......	102⅛	102¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 13, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 38 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 38 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

Collections.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

Have facilities for making collections on any point in the Union, with immediate returns, at the very lowest current rates.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 4TH instant the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, HORACE GRAY, B. H. HUTTON, EDWARD HAIGHT, A. GRACIE KING, DAYTON OGDEN,

and the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next election:

WILLIAM H. GUION, EDWARD A. BIBBY, ISAAC D. COLE, JR.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY vs. THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should not be misled by the charges preferred against its Directors. They would do well to inquire, first, from what source do the charges emanate? Second, are they made solely for the purpose of benefiting the Pacific Mail?

The fact that the charges are published over the names of four of the Directors of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that parties friendly to that Company are working like beavers to procure proxies, must be deemed a sufficient answer to the first question, and, in the minds of many, go far towards answering the second. A fuller answer to the second question may be found in the contemplation of what might take place in the event of the success of the Atlantic Mail party. Could not the steamers now running to Aspinwall be sold to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and a large share of the California business be given to it, with a contract to run in connection for a long term of years?

Furthermore, the Atlantic Mail being the owner of ten thousand and fifty shares of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, costing in the neighborhood of $1,550,000—an investment deemed by many to be of uncertain value—a sale of all the ships belonging to the New-York Mail for a sum sufficient to liquidate its indebtedness and pay something to the stockholders, would probably be a great relief in certain quarters without seriously impairing the surplus of the Pacific Mail.

If it be true, as is generally believed, that the stock of the Atlantic Mail is owned mostly "in the Street," the fate of so many corporations managed by that interest ought to be a warning to the stockholders of the Pacific Mail. CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be an election for Trustees of the Bruen Manufacturing Company at the office of said Company, No. 678 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1867. Said Trustees to serve until the next annual election. Polls open from 3 till 4 o'clock P. M.

SAFETY AND SECURITY.—THERE ARE a few burglar-proof safes to be let in the fire and burglar-proof vault under the New-York Stock Exchange, Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st. As a place of deposit for valuables these safes offer unequaled security.

E. S. COLES, Superintendent.

$225,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn property.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

HOTELS.

JEROME HOUSE, NOS. 1,140, 1,142 AND 1,144 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.—The above house has just been opened as a family hotel. Parties desiring apartments for the Winter, en suite or otherwise, with or without board, can be accommodated at most reasonable terms. Entrance No. 1,144. Nov. 12, 1867. J. WARREN COLEMAN, SAMUEL W. DAUCHY, Proprietors.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests, under the management of J. M. STAPLES, late of Stevens House, New-York.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAW CLERK who writes a good hand and understands real estate: also a lad about 14 who desires to study law. Address, giving all particulars, Box No. 1,201 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR COOK: NONE NEED apply excepting those who can bring the highest City reference for capacity and character. Apply at No. 238 Madison-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a waiter, to whom good wages will be given: he must be sober, steady, and have the best of City references. Address D. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT WAITress, one who understands her business and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT NO. 47 EAST 20th-st. Best of City reference.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, offer for sale, THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS, On East 48th and 49th sts., Comprising the whole front on the east side of 1st-av., extending 425 feet on 48th-st. and 419 feet on 49th-st., opposite.

These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the Beekman Hill improvements.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 28x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 28x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.

For permit and terms apply to J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M., Or to WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE broker and house agent, No. 6 Pine-st., gives special attention to the renting of stores and dwellings and purchasing and selling of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, interest, &c. Investments made and entire charge taken of estates. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNITURE for sale. The brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 42 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order and elegantly furnished; price $35,000; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house full size; lot 25x103 feet; leasehold, with rear lot 25x103 feet in fee, on which is a first-class stable and dwelling; possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—NO 49 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, FOUR-story brick house, with lot through to 9th-st., 25x180. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; lots, 88x200 feet. The stores have been recently built by day's work in the strongest and most substantial manner, suitable for storage, warehouse or manufacturing purposes, and by the introduction of steam power could be made pay 20 to 25 per cent. on the whole investment. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN-ST., NEAR HOYT, A three-story brick house, 22x45x100; cheap if sold soon. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—An excellent farm of 170 acres, at Goldenham, on easy terms; possession immediate. Apply to J. HALLOCK DRAKE, Newburgh, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor front, with southern exposure, to a lady and gentleman, in a first-class family residing on East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park; also a back parlor with all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 3,893 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had in a private family; house furnished, with heated air, gas, &c.; location within 10 minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry. Address, with real name only, and place of business, C. R., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A CARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or partly, in a plain private family, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without breakfast and tea; very healthy, convenient location to cars, restaurants, &c., if desired. No. 28 Greenwich-av., near 10th-st.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR 42D-ST. and 6th-av., would board two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first-class; unexceptionable reference required. Address Box No. 1,482 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LADY RESIDING IN 21ST-ST., NEAR Broadway, whose family is small and private, will rent furnished rooms on second or third floors, with or without board. For address apply to J. PURSELL, No. 910 Broadway.

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS ON second floor, and two rooms on fourth; with private table; at No. 125 5th-av., near 19th-st. References exchanged.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET, with first-class board, a neatly furnished hall bedroom, second floor, front, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 173 West 13th-st., east of 8th-av.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET to two or three gentlemen, in a private family, or to a gentleman and wife for housekeeping. Inquire at No. 1,073 2d-av.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM ON THE second floor and a handsome back parlor to let, with board, in a first-class private house. Apply to WM. A. CROCKER, at No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large room, with gas, hot water, bath, &c., to one or two gentlemen, without board; terms moderate; reference required. No. 363 9th-av.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; also two single ones, on second floor, to let, with board; family small. First-class reference given and required. No. 52 West 15th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, IN THEIR own house, would rent to two or three persons a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with or without board. Inquire at No. 116 West 3d-st., near Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET WITH board to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; a few table boarders can be accommodated, at No. 87 West 29th-st. References.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family; no children or servants taken. No. 15 Livingston-place. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with large pantries, hot and cold water; suitable for a family; small rooms for gentlemen; at No. 79 West 17th-st.; house private; table first-class.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO SUITES OF rooms on the first and second floors, most eligibly situated for families or single persons. Application on the premises, No. 12 Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st.

BOARD—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a young lady with the privilege of two hours' practice per day on her own piano. Address, with particulars, C., No. 758 Broadway.

BOARD IN WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND A COMfortable home can be had by applying at No. 382 West 23d-st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 119 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE—A choice room for a man and wife; also rooms for a few single gents, with first-class board; reference required.

NO. 149 WEST 44TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room for a gentleman and wife; also, single room for a gentleman with board. References exchanged.

NO. 222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Two pleasant furnished rooms, one large and one small room, to let to gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, or single, with board. Private table, if desired.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished front hall-room, to a gentleman only, without meals.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., (MURRAY HILL.)—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE—elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR East of 5th-av., suits of rooms to let, with private table only.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a furnished room on second floor; gas and bath; family small. Apply at No. 126 East 22d-st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, single rooms for gentlemen. No. 79 West 17th-st.; house private.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single rooms, with or without board; house first-class; reference given and required.

TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR, WITH ROOM adjoining, in first-class English basement house, No. 31 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., with or without board.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE good board and pleasant rooms at $7 per week each, including gas. No. 56 East 41st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 50 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTments, with or without private table, &c.; references given and required; No. 38 East 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 50 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 16th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK, FOR PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH board. Apply at 138 East 27th-st. near Lexington-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH gas and bath, to one or two gentlemen. No. 33 3d-av.

BOARD—BROOKLYN—NO. 74 CLARK-ST., BEtween Hicks and Henry; reference required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

A FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET.—A four-story brick building, 27x50, with privilege of three years' lease; in good location; suited to any kind of manufacturing purposes; terms moderate. Address FACTORY, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, GAS and water, with basement-kitchen; suitable for housekeeping or business. Possession immediately at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL LANDING ON THE Hudson, a furnished house until April 1, 1868. For particulars inquire of F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st. JACOB COOKS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 52 West 47th-st., for two years, with immediate possession; in perfect and beautiful order. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS No. 762 Broadway. Inquire at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Union, No. 762 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick or brown-stone front house, not less than twenty feet front, between 12th and 34th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address, stating lowest cash price and location, S. H., Box No. 3,628 Post-office.

WANTED—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURing purposes; good light, with or without power, equal to 20,000 feet of floor, and yard not less than 50 by 50; wanted by May 1, or sooner if convenient; east side, below 10th-st., preferred. Address H. C. S., Station A.

STORE WANTED—FIRST FLOOR AND basements of a good store to lease on Chambers, Warren or Murray sts., between Broadway and Hudson-st. Address Box No. 244 New-York Post-office, giving location, price, &c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS., will offer on Monday the GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS since the war.

In consequence of the great decline in prices, at the heavy auction sales of the past week, they now offer

ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 50, at $1 per yard.

Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 25, at 75c. per yard.

Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 00, at 65c. per yard.

And the finest imported at same reduction.

SILK in great variety,

PLUSHES in all colors,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at same reduction.

PARIS KID GLOVES,

In all colors, heretofore at $1 75, now $1 25.

In all qualities, heretofore at $1 50, now $1.

In all qualities, heretofore at $1 25, now 75c. Great bargains.

The largest assortment of CLOAKINGS in the City at same reduction.

LYONS SILK VELVETS AND SHAWLS at the same reduction.

NEWEST PATTERNS PRINTED DELAINES, 18c.

STANDARD PRINTS, fast colors, 12½c.

4-4 BLEACH SHIRTINGS at 10c.

Finer qualities in same proportion.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order. Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c. At F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES. Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF WINTER MILLINERY THIS DAY—Great opening of Winter Bonnets and Hats; splendid display and great bargains. L. BINNS' Premium Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CONKLIN & MILLER, NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST., Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of McCLELLAN & IVERS, No. 66 Wall-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. ALFRED E. IVERS will continue the business hereafter in his own name, and will settle all outstanding accounts of the late firm.

WM. McCLELLAN. ALFRED E. IVERS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LYMAN BENNETT, GEO. W. STRICKLAND & A. CLARK FELLOWS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LYMAN BENNETT and A. CLARK FELLOWS are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.

LYMAN BENNETT, GEORGE W. STICKLAND, A. CLARK FELLOWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MARTIN & KEECHLER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, each party will do business hereafter on his own account.

ADOLPH MARTIN, HERMAN KEECHLER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A good investment; highly important and worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, or any one desirous of making profitable investment, which will be guaranteed by bond and mortgage on City real estate if desired; principals only treated with. Address, with real name, (no other will be noticed,) A. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING business, secured by patent, and now in successful operation; can be conducted without previous knowledge of business; stock, tools, machinery, horse, truck, &c., complete to continue business; price $5,000. Address Box No. 18, Station C.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000 CAPItal to take an equal interest with the advertiser in an old and well-established house. Parties desiring a really good opportunity to enter a legitimate business, may address M. & CO., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING business is offered at a bargain; satisfactory reasons for selling; a half-interest would be sold.

M. A. KULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY—THE largest in the City of Troy, N. Y., for sale at a sacrifice. Inquire or address M. B. KING, Brandreth House, New-York, for a few days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth and do sewing and operate on Grover & Baker's machine, or would do chamberwork and mind children; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by an industrious, capable young woman; a good cook, first-class washer and ironer, neat, reliable and trusty; highly recommended, and will go for little or no wages to have her child with her. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNtry by two highly respectable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the other as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; thoroughly unexceptionable City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress, would do chamberwork; would go in the country; has reference. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; understands meats, soups and game, and all kinds of pastry; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to a boarding-house or restaurant; the best of City references. Apply at No. 210 West 27th-st., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl in a private family; is a first-class waitress, or would go as laundress and chambermaid; can give good City reference, and understands her business; is neat and tidy. Apply for two days at No. 238 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to the country or to travel; the highest recommendations. Call or address, for two days, No. 406 6th-av., in the pattern store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or companion to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; by an English lady, and would not object to go to Cuba. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Bleecker-st., in the bakery, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 197 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl of neat and industrious habits, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as waitress or laundress in a small private family; no objection to a good place in the country. Address, for two days, No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has the very best of City references; can be highly recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting children's dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman as competent cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork or take care of a growing child; can do all kinds of sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 384 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman who is a first-class cook and baker, in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Bayard-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable and competent middle-aged woman as first-class cook in a hotel, boarding-house, restaurant, or clubhouse; competent to fill the very best places, and understands cooking in all its branches; good testimonials at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class waitress; the other as chambermaid and laundress; understand French fluting; four years' references from their last place. Call for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 64 6th-av., near 26th-st., in the dressmaker's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork or take care of children; can cut and fit plain dresses, childrens' clothes, embroider, and sew on a machine; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; accustomed to having entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; is willing to do chamberwork; very best City reference. Call or address No. 161 West 24th-st., two flights of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and economical woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or as children's nurse and to assist in the fine washing; has lived in first-class families in the City. Call at or address No. 132 West 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference from her last place, and has lived with the best families. Apply at No. 42 East 32d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give reference to her last employer, where she has been for three and a half years. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse in a private family; can tend a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and highly respectable. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or would go as chambermaid; has the best of City references, and is fully competent. Can be seen at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; City reference from my last place. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do washing and ironing in a small family; can give reference to her last employers where she has been two years. Call, for two days, at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and experienced woman as nurse, and can take charge of a baby from its infancy, or two large children; can give ten years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, or to do light chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 438 East 14th-st.; no objection to a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 236 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ABLE-BODIED girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION for chamberwork and waiting in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook—no washing; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a situation; understands the care of silver and waiting thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply in office, 6th-av., near 30th-st.; no charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 62 East Houston-st. No need of applying unless willing to give the highest wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of fancy and plain cooking, and is a good baker; has two and a half years' reference from her last employer. Inquire at 299½ 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 336 East 24th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; one who understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 39 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook, in either City or country; is an excellent bread maker; unexceptionable references. Call until suited at No. 246 West 31st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; does up linen in style; fluting and shirt ironing neatly executed; or as thorough chambermaid; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 36 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; no objection to do part of the washing; understands her business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 421 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c.; would take the place of cook or chambermaid. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH, FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands soups, game, fish and every kind of desserts. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, going out by the day, wishes a few more good customers. No. 362 7th-av., front room, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 104 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit young ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothes; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson machine; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.; first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; best City references. Address for three days No. 622 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 18 A SITUation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; will do the chamberwork and washing in a boarding-house; City or country; wages $9. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and fine washer; both perfectly understand their business; have good reference. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant woman as assistant housekeeper, or invalid nurse; is fully competent; has best of reference, and can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 344 East 23d-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and is also a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 290 West 27th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, as meat and pastry cook in a hotel, clubhouse, or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands the business; most unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 155 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and is an experienced laundress, or is willing to do waiting; best of City reference. Call or address No. 182 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is accustomed to the care of a baby; can do plain sewing; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress in a private family, or to perform chamberwork and do fine washing; best City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 344 East 23d-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a person who is a competent seamstress and a good hair-dresser; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 43 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; city reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, Scotch Protestant, a situation as housekeeper in a small family; a good, steady home preferred in preference to wages. Call or address No. 106 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged woman a situation as infant's nurse; can do plain sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting; has unexceptionable City references; is strong and willing. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av. No charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 135 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a cook, washer and ironer; would take the place of laundress or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress a situation in country or City; would take the place of a general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to mind young children; best references. Call at No. 341 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a respectable hotel or private boarding-house as waitress; references can be given. Call on or address WAITRESS, 331 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; has a thorough knowledge of the various branches; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 West 31st-st. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress, or will do chamberwork and waiting; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; eight years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW GENtlemen or ladies; does them up in the best manner, at 75 cents per dozen. Address S. B., No. 247 East 30th-st., first floor, all the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO A family going to Europe by a young Englishwoman who can be highly recommended and is never sea-sick. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, No. 661 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 84 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 3d-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 321 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH cook, a situation in a private family in the City. Apply at No. 499 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 426 4th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 50 Henry-st.

TO WESTERN TRAVELERS.—AN ACcomplished Protestant servant, from Indiana, is desirous of service to a family or a lady going to Minnesota. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR valet by a young man lately landed from England, who thoroughly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; has good reference, and has no objection to the country or traveling. Call or address H. E., Jackson's grocery-store, under the Fifth-av. Hotel. Ask for Mr. Holmes.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can clip and singe; will act as indoor servant if required; has the best of City and old country reference. Address D. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as first-class groom; is a good and careful driver, and can wait on table if required, and make himself generally useful in every respect; best of City reference from his last employer. Address C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17 YEARS old, remaining with his parents, to find a situation to learn a trade; he speaks French and English, and can give good references. Address Mr. MAURICE, No. 109 Avenue B., near 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife (are English) as butler and cook in a private family; have not been long in this country; can give satisfactory references, &c., from their last place. Address J. F. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has long experience; can furnish the best of City references. Call or address A. C., No. 79 Bleecker-st., Lowden's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, English, no incumbrance; City references. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 211 *Times* Office; or at Mr. McNicol's, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man in a grocery and liquor business; has two years' experience, and can furnish the best of references, and give security as to honesty and sobriety. Address A. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as first-class coachman or groom in a private family; good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address H. J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE JUST AFTER leaving place wish engagements in a nice family right away; both will guarantee their competency about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and gardener and understands farming, the wife as good cook, washer and ironer; large wages not expected; good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of stock; is a good milker and is not afraid to work; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a private family a situation; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 17th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man a situation as coachman; thorough understands his business. Call or address No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A GOOD situation for his coachman, a thoroughly competent, trustworthy and desirable man. Address C. R., Box No. 1,579 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has good reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; best City reference. Can be seen, or address No. 17 East 30th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARTY'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERMAN or as general in-door and out-door servant, by a very respectable and responsible colored young man; is capable either in a private family, first-class boarding-house or restaurant; is very intelligent, neat in person, a good driver and a willing and valuable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single, sober, faithful, industrious man; thoroughly understands driving, the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of stock; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; fifteen years of the best City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class coachman and groom. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., or a note addressed to T. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as waiter in a private family; can give good City reference from his last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A restaurant or boarding-house, by a young man of good experience; can be highly recommended from his last place. Address J. F. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A STEADY MAN, WHOSE BUSINESS occupies the evening only, would wish an engagement for the forenoon to attend to furnaces or fires and make himself useful in a private family, or otherwise to keep gentlemen's offices in order, or any such light business; small compensation required; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 56 East 13th-st., in the store.

A GOOD, PLAIN WRITER, HAVING A few hours daily to spare, wishes copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR cashier in an American grocery-store, in or out of the City, by a young man; has had experience, and has first-class references. Address E. P., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For laying crosswalks at the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.

2d.—For paving with stone blocks Fifty-ninth-street from Fifth to Eighth avenues.

3d.—For paving with stone blocks Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

4th.—For building basin on southwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

5th.—For building basin on the northwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

6th.—For building basin on the southeast corner of Fletcher and Pearl streets.

7th.—For laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh-avenue and Twelfth-avenue.

8th.—For paving with stone blocks Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth streets.

9th.—For flagging Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west side.

10th.—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

11th.—For flagging sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Tenth-avenue.

12th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.

13th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth avenue.

15th.—For building sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from sewer in Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—Both sides of Forty-fourth-street and the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to the extent of half the block west of Seventh-avenue; also the westerly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; also the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.

2d.—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point half way between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Fifty-ninth-street.

3d.—Both sides of Twelfth-street from Fourth the Fifth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Twelfth-street.

4th.—The southerly side of Fourth-street between Lewis-street and Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Third to Fourth streets.

5th.—The northerly side of Fourth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis, and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Fourth to Fifth streets.

6th.—The southerly side of Fletcher-street, from Pearl-street to a point distant 130 feet easterly therefrom.

7th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and both sides of Lawrence-street, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

8th.—Both sides of Second-avenue from Houston-street to a point distant half the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; also both sides of Crystie-street to a point half the block south of Houston-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Second-avenue.

9th.—The westerly side of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

10th.—Both sides of Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and the westerly side of First-avenue and the easterly side of Second-avenue to the extent of half the block from Seventy-fourth-street.

11th.—Two lots known as Nos. 428 and 430 Tenth-avenue.

12th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as Ward Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

13th.—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and also from Third to Eighth-avenue.

15th.—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; also both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets; also both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; also the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven:

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions;

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part One;

Three panels of one hundred and one Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer and Circuit, Parts One, Two and Three;

Two panels of one hundred and four petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts One and Two;

Two panels of one hundred and four petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas;

A panel of one hundred and fifty petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of JOSEPH RUSSELL, a Bankrupt.—The said Bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court; Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of HENRY F. DEVOE, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge at the same hour and place.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS A. BOYLAN, Bankrupt—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Julius A. Boylan in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., before JOHN FITCH, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt be held before said Register at same time and place above-mentioned. Dated at New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, Bankrupt, at New-York City, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, to whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Abraham W. Leggett, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Wm. H. Collins, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged.

JOHN A. TWEEDY, Assignee of Nathan Samuels.

ADDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y. for Assignee, Utica, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA.......................................Nov. 6
TARIFA......................................Nov. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...............................$80 Gold.
Steerage............................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK...............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK...............................Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY......Dec. 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........................$150
Second Cabin Passage........................80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.........................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........................$125
Second Cabin Passage........................70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, CUTTING..............SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON...............SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL.....................SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS............SATURDAY, Dec. 7
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.........................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA........................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.......................WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship
FAH-KEE, W. LIESGANG, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on
SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau.................................$45
Passage money to Havana.................................50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28, 1867.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer SARAGOSSA, will follow on the 23d inst.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
CORTEZ, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship
NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
connecting at Panama with the new steamship
OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Friday, 15th, A. M., until Wednesday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE, NOVEMBER—Second edition—All railroads and steamboats from New-York, with City map; 25 cents; sent by mail. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 9th av., corner 28th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 13, 7:30 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 12 M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
	Wednes., Nov. 20, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3¾ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Nov. 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 28th day of November, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building the MARBLE TILE, MANTELS and BASES for the north wing of the Treasury extension.
Plans and drawings of all the work required can be seen or obtained at this office.
The Marble Tile (excepting that required for the Cashier's Room) will be of black and white marble, of one (1) inch thickness; squares of twelve (12) inches, and to correspond to that in the west wing of the Treasury extension. The white squares must be of veined Italian marble, of good texture and color. The black marble squares must also be of equal quality to that in the halls of the west wing. All the tiles must be accurately jointed and squared, and the face rubbed to a smooth, plane surface, in thorough, workmanlike manner. Borders in the halls to be of black marble, the width to be given hereafter.
About ten thousand (10,000) superficial feet will be required, and bids must be made per superficial foot.
The tile for the Cashier's Room to be of style and dimensions shown on plans and drawings, the bid for which must be in the aggregate.
The skirting for rooms and halls must be of best dove-colored Vermont marble, of quality, dimensions and finish equal to sample shown in this office. About seven thousand (7,000) lineal feet will be required, and bids must be made per lineal foot.
Mantels to be of best veined Italian marble, according to plans and drawings in this office; must be finished in the best style; bids for the same to be made per piece. Bidders may, however, state price if furnished in other marbles, and submit specimens of such marble as they can furnish.
All the above work must be completed and delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department; upon which estimate amounts twenty per cent. will be retained until the completion and delivery of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $2,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of such security to be certified to by either a U. S. District Judge, Attorney, or Clerk of U. S. District Court.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to award for any portion of the same, if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Bids to be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Marble Work," and addressed to the "Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect,
U. S. Treasury Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE FINEST AND BEST PIANOS IN New-York City, all new, to rent at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

JENNYS & SON, NO. 910 BROADWAY, have an elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent on monthly installments—all prices. H. H. SNELLING, Agent.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale two 12-stop organs, pedal bass; one 14-stop, warranted superior in tone and finish; also, one second-hand.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE CO. Also, roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
SMALL ARMS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY.
By authority of the War Department, will be sold, at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, by public auction, the following ordnance and ordnance stores:
19,551 SMALL ARMS,
comprising the following kinds:

Colt's revolving rifles.	Prussian rifle-muskets.
United States rifles, model 1840.	Burnside's carbines.
	Cosmopolitan carbines.
Enfield rifle-muskets.	Gallagher's carbines.
Belgian rifle-muskets.	Green's carbines.
Enfield rifles.	Hall's carbines.
Sappers' rifles.	Joslyn's carbines.
United States rifle-muskets.	Maynard's carbines.
	Merrill's carbines.
Austrian rifle-muskets.	Smith's carbines.
Belgian rifle-muskets.	Starr's carbines.
United States smooth-bore muskets.	Wesson's carbines.
Austrian rifles.	Austrian carbines.

Adams' pistols.
Lefancheux pistols.
Savage's pistols.
Starr's pistols.
Whitney's pistols.
With 15,000 appurtenances, such as screw-drivers, ball-screws, cones, cone-wrenches, thumb-vises, wipers, ball-molds, thongs, gunslings, &c.
ALSO,
10,000 United States cavalry sabres, light.
10,000 United States cavalry saddles.
1,076,000 Maynard's primers, and
100,000 other items,
COMPRISING:

Artillery carriages.	Saddles and saddle-bags.
Traveling forges.	Breeching, collars, traces, &c.
Battery wagons.	
Artillery harness.	Gunbarrels and bayonets.
Cartridge-boxes.	Cruppers, valises.
Sword and bayonet scabbards.	Drivers' saddles.
	Cap-pouches.
Cartridge-box plates.	Shoulder-belts.
Cartridge-box belt plates.	Artillery and cavalry bridles and tools.
Halters.	

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 25th of November, 1867.
The Government reserves the right to refuse bids.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
MARBLE STATUARY BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.
An extensive and valuable cabinet of rare Coins and Medals, Armour, Sevres and Saxe Porcelain, curious and original real Bronzes, Books and Curiosities, very rare objects D'Art and Vertu, silver and plated ware from Constantinople of Paris, rare plants and birds, &c., &c., being the entire collection of
Mr. LOUIS BORG,
Vice-Consul of France,
who is about leaving for Europe.
The furniture, draperies and decorations, &c., were all furnished to order, by Messrs. Pottier & Stymers, regardless of cost.
The paintings are already well known as a collection made by Mr. Borg during the last thirty years in this country and Europe.
The medals, coins and tokens are believed to be unequaled as a collection in this country.
The bronzes are of high artistic value. In fact this sale will afford an opportunity for connoisseurs to add works of art to their collection seldom, if ever, offered in this country.
The sale will take place at his residence, No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., continuing until the entire catalogue is disposed of.
Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers on and after Saturday, Nov. 9.
The house will be open for exhibition on Monday 11th inst., by card only, to be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CHOICE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place and 8th-st., New-York,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 15 and 16,
at 7½ o'clock P. M. each day.
CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF A DISTINGUISHED ENGINEER, containing a choice collection of books, illustrated, scientific and miscellaneous. Among them may be found: British Poets, 63 vols. Canova's Works, 3 vols. Catlin's Indians, 3 vols. Engineers' and Architects' Journal, 17 vols. Coney's Cathedrals. Fisher's Warwickshire and Bedfordshire Antiquities, 2 vols., royal folio, 174 plates. Herculaneum and Pompeii, 8 vols. Heath's Bible, 3 vols., with Westall's designs. Knight's Pictorial England, 8 vols. Do. London, 3 vols. Pugin's Works. Shaw's do. Waverley Novels, 50 vols. Also 27 portfolios of portraits, engravings, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRROR, CARPETS, &c., postponed from 12th inst. on account of the weather.
JOHNSTON & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 206 East 16th-st., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Rosewood parlor suite in satin; rosewood, walnut and mahogany dining-room and chamber furniture; feather beds, curled hair mattresses; French plate pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood piano-forte, mad by Decker & Co.; walnut bedstead; dressing bureaus, sofas, chairs and easy chairs; French china and glass ware; iron silver safe; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BLANKETS, PLATED GOODS,
DRY GOODS, &c.
BY FRANK KEMPTON & CO.,
at No. 162 Broadway,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the whole stock of elegant furniture adapted for housekeepers. Also, plated goods, blankets, linens, &c. To be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF SUPERB PLATED WARE, OF THE LATEST ARTISTIC DESIGNS AND MOST SUPERB WORKMANSHIP, RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF CHARLES CHRISTOFLE & CO., PARIS.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 15,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and continuing at 7½ o'clock P. M.
AT THE "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
In view of more extensively introducing in America the artistic and elaborate workmanship of this celebrated Plate, Messrs. Christofle & Co. have consigned direct to us a large and valuable invoice of the finest goods, to be sold at auction, as above, without reserve.
For durability of material, elegance of artistic designs and superlative elaboration of workmanship and finish, these articles have no equal in the world. They can hardly be distinguished from silver in any respect, even by experts, and are equally durable. Being plated on bronze, they are, alike with silver, impervious to the effects of fire.
Many of this invoice were recently on exhibition at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of this year, where they obtained the DECORATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. This house have invariably obtained the highest honors for their works at all the GREAT EXHIBITIONS of Europe—even at the late LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION. In the Catalogue will be found:
AN ORNAMENTAL DINNER SERVICE, COMPLETE, IN BRONZE GOLD PLATE—11 pieces. AN EXACT DUPLICATE SET FURNISHED THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
A SUPERB ORNAMENTAL SERVICE, 29 PIECES, IN BRONZE AND SILVER PLATE, LOUIS XV. STYLE.
AN ELEGANTLY DESIGNED SERVICE OF HIGH ARTISTIC MERIT, BRONZE SILVER PLATE, DESIGNED FOR THE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS—9 pieces, and other unique and artistic pieces and sets of great value.
These services are principally embellished with artistic statuary in bronze, either silver or gold plated, by the most celebrated artists, such as
Gumery, Mathurin, Moreau, Arine, Millet, Maillet, Roailard, Thomas, Klagman and others. Also, fancy and useful articles, salvers, epergnes and plateaus, urns, tea and coffee sets, kettles, centre and side dishes, salts, pickles and mustard dishes; beef, game and fish dishes, with covers; water pitchers, claret jugs, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, ornamental vases and candelabras, dessert vases and dishes, tea caddies, cigar stands, racks, &c., &c., in fact, every variety of articles, in plate, useful and ornamental, all finished in the most elaborate manner and artistic designs. They will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the two days preceding the sale, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., at our galleries as above.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.
AUCTION NOTICE—TO PAY FREIGHT AND storage by Hudson River Railroad, on THURSDAY, 14th of November, at 10½ o'clock, storage store, Meyer & Smith, No. 62 Beach-st., corner Greenwich. Large lot of goods, merchandise, glassware and furniture unclaimed. Also, large lot of tobacco, whisky and entire machinery of a gutta percha factory. Full particulars see legal advertisement, *Journal Commerce*, 7th and 14th November.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.
The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 15, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, china, plated ware, fancy goods, paintings, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, heaters, stoves, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE Exchange Salesroom, handsome four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 149 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, in perfect order; immediate possession.

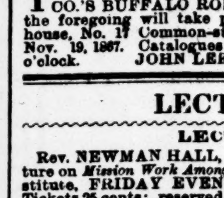
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the several book accounts owing to the estate of William H. Barrett, a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
JOSEPH F. ELLERY, Assignee.

THE HONORABLE HUDSONS BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.—A sale by catalogue of the foregoing will take place at the Company's warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.
Rev. NEWMAN HALL, of London, will deliver a lecture on *Mission Work Among the Masses*, in the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. At Carter's, Randolph's, Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, and City Mission Rooms.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines and small propeller engines always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........................Lessee and Director
SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT
with the most fashionable audiences.
The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 16,
UNE LOGE D'OPERA.
COLOMBINE.........Mlle. REILLEZ, in five characters
LES JURONS DE CADILLAC.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director..........................J. GRAU
Sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
on her return from Boston, where she appears during the present week every evening, and on Saturday in a matinee, will, before her departure for Havana, per steamship *Eagle*, in which she is to embark on the 21st of November, will give in New-York
THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

DODWORTH HALL—806 BROADWAY.
Eleven nights only.
M. HARTZ—THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.
MONDAY, Nov. 18, the programme will include
"THE MYSTERY," "THE HEAD IN THE AIR,"
THE BASKET FEAT—and other illusions.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1—for sale in advance at the Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering piano is used.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2¼. Doors open at 2.

"In the hours of our happiness and prosperity let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and a nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Passed March 6, 1867.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and, in fact, nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburgh Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.
THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED
by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the asylum.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.
Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence. Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.
Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.
THEODORE THOMAS.
From the Postmaster-General of the United States.
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.
Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPAULDING.
OCT. 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.
We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine. HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMAN,
Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large jewelry establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased. The farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan County, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.
There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to both of the
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS:
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868,
on which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.		
1..1	Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2..1	Splendid Farm, (600 acres)	60,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,600
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,100
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,000
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	1,500
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	1,500
63..1	Cluster Brooch	1,500
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
69..1	Camels' Hair Shawl	800
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
78..1	Emerald Knob	500
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	350
84..1	Gold Watch	300
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
96..1	Cameo Brooch	100
97..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	100
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES.
Five Tickets to one address, $4 50; 10 tickets to one address, $9; 20 tickets to one address, $17 50; 40 tickets to one address, $35; 50 tickets to one address, $43 50; 100 tickets to one address, $85.
Address all orders and communications to
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
No. 1,126 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
New-York Office, No. 611 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2¼ AND 7½ P. M.
ANOTHER STANDARD LEGITIMATE PLAY.
Buckstone's ever-popular drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR,
IRELAND AND AMERICA,
produced with appropriate scenery, new costumes and novel effects.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity,
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
a very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection
LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On MONDAY, Nov. 11,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, will return to the Museum, after an extended and very successful tour through the Provinces, and will be on exhibition day and night. Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Grand revival and production of
Tom Taylor's great Moral Lesson,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in their original characters of BOB BRIERLY and EMILY ST. EVERMOND.
SATURDAY—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP,
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
LEFFINGWELL as the WIDOW TWANKAY.
On MONDAY, Nov. 18, MEDEA; OR, THE BEST OF MOTHERS, WITH A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI.
ELIZA BLASINA,
AUGUSTA SCHLKE,
ERMESILDA DIANI, EUGENIE LUPO.
A. RICCI, L. BARRETI,
GIOVANI LUPO,
AND DE POL'S EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
IN THE
GOLDEN BRANCH;
OR, DEVIL'S AUCTION.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director
MATINEES AT 2—
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week in America of
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
JOSEPH PFAU,
from the Emperor's Circus, St. Petersburgh,
IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
an exhibition of
RECKLESS DARING, MUSCULAR POWER AND GYMNASTIC SKILL,
which has never been equaled in this country.
First week of the favorite and versatile clown,
NAT AUSTIN.
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the entire strength of the
UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50c.; children under 10, 25c.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY, NOV. 14.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..................................Conductor
Upon this occasion the eminent artiste,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
Prima Donna of the Italian opera, will appear as soloist, succeeded by
MLLE. ALIDA TOPP,
acknowledged as the greatest pianist extant, this being her first appearance in America.
The remainder of the programme will be rendered by the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY
and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can be had at Steinway Hall, from Messrs. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, Macoy & Herwig, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door.

LYRIC HALL—FRIDAY.
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av.,
between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.......................DIRECTOR
Mr. THEO. THOMAS has the honor to announce that he has perfected arrangements for
THE GRAND OPENING
ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 15,
of the beautifully situated and elegantly fitted up new
LYRIC HALL,
on 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square, with a
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
which will be continued
EVERY SUNDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING
DURING THE WINTER SEASON.
The programmes will comprise selections of popular modern compositions, together with a choice variety of classical works.
The introduction of
EMINENT SOLOISTS
will also form an interesting feature of these concerts.
In order to secure to these entertainments an extended patronage the price of admission has been fixed at
FIFTY CENTS,
to be had at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.
GRAND OPENING CONCERT, FRIDAY, Nov. 15.
FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY, Nov. 17.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
THE THIRD PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
At which the entire concert programme will be performed,
FRIDAY, NOV. 15,
At 2½ P. M., at the Academy of Music.
FIRST CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.
Grand orchestra of 100 performers.
Herr Carl Bergman.......................................Conductor
Solo performers—Mme. Camilla Urso, the celebrated violinist, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, the eminent pianist.
Concerto for Violin, with Orchestra......Mendelssohn
Concerto for Piano, with Orchestra.................Mozart
Orchestra Pieces—"Symphony Pastorale,"..Beethoven
Overture—"Manfred," Schumann; Poem Symphonique—"Mazeppa,"..Liszt
Tickets secured at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON OF 1867-8,
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1867,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THOMAS BALL'S
great marble portrait statue of
EDWIN FORREST,
as Caius Marcius Coriolanus, on exhibition at No. 812 Broadway. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

MEETINGS.

GROCERS', TEA DEALERS' AND CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION meets THIS EVENING at No. 267 Bowery. All members are requested to be present, as the day that the stores will close at 7 o'clock is to be decided on. Open from 8½ till 10½ o'clock.
DANIEL D. BEEKMAN, President.
CHARLES H. HAIGHT, Recording Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th November inst., at 7½ o'clock. As the Society will be called upon to vote on the important question of the amendment of the constitution, a full attendance is requested.
JAMES CALLENDER, Secretary.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York Female Assistance Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor will be held in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner 29th-st. and 5th-av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock M. Annual reports will be read, and an address delivered by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS. A. E. OAKLEY, Cor. Sec.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..MAX MARETZEK.
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 15.
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 15.
First night of Gounod's masterwork,
ROMEO E GUILIETTA.
ROMEO E GUILIETTA.
ROMEO E GUILIETTA.
Juliet..Miss MINNIE A. HAUCK
The Page......................................SIGRA RONCONI
Romeo..Sig. E. PANCANI
Tybalt..Sig. TESTA
Mercutio.......................................Sig. ORLANDINI
Capulet..Sig. ANTONUCCI
Friar Lawrence.................................Sig. MEDINI
Gregory..Sig. BARILI
The Duke...Sig. MULLER
Paris...Sig. VELDEN
The Nurse..Mme. FLEURY
Benvolio.......................................Sig. REICHARDT
The scenery by H. Calyo and N. Meister.
Conductor....................................CARL BERGMANN
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
General Admission,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
FAMILY CIRCLE,
FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
Secured Seats, from 50 cents to $1 extra.
PRIVATE BOXES, $10.
BOX OFFICE AT THE ACADEMY, AND ALL THE REGULAR TICKET OFFICES,
NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director......................................MAX MARETZEK.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, NOV. 14, at 8,
for the first time, the celebrated drama,
MARIANNE,
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK..................MARIANNE
PRICES REDUCED.
Reserved seats and tickets to be had at the regular offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
FIRST GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
MATINEE, MATINEE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 1.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI,
for the first and only time, in his great character of
DON PASQUALE.
TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
an original Dramatic Comedy, in five acts and numerous tableaux, by Mr. Augustin Daly and Mr. Joseph Howard Jr., founded, with permission, on the great novel by
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
and completed from advance sheets most kindly furnished by Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, entitled
"A LEGEND OF
NORWOOD
OR,
VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND."
In which the
CELEBRATED WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE will appear as ROSE WENTWORTH,
IRENE as ALICE—THE DIVIDED HEART,
and JENNIE as "THE HARDSCRABBLE BOY,"
supported by a company of established favorites.
ACT 1—LOVE THAT WAS NOT SPOKEN.
SCENE 1. Home in Norwood.
TABLEAU. The Nutting Party.
ACT 2—THE FIRST BOOM OF THE GUN.
SCENE 1. A lover returns—and hopeless.
TABLEAU. The President's Proclamation.
SCENE 2. Drumming up Recruits—the quota from Hardscrabble.
SCENE 3. The first men for the field. An adieu to the soldier lover.
TABLEAU. Departure of the Volunteers.
ACT 3—THE FLAG.
SCENE 1. How old friends meet who have become enemies. The first shot on Sumter. Charleston Harbor, April, 1861.
TABLEAU. Nailing the colors to the staff.
ACT 4—THE ANGEL OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.
SCENE 1. What was done the night after Gettysburgh. Things that were told us of the war. The love that was spoken at last.
TABLEAU. "Died on the field of battle."
ACT 5—HOME.
TABLEAU. The return of the Veterans.
THE BOX BOOK IS OPEN FROM 8 TILL 5, and seats may be secured for six days in advance. Free list suspended.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
Will be presented, (for the first time in five years,) Mrs. Cowley's elegant comedy, in five acts, entitled
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
which will be produced with appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments and a powerful cast.
Doricourt....................................Mr. J. W. Wallack
Flutter.......................................Mr. E. L. Davenport
Hardy..Mr. John Gilbert
Sir George Touchwood............................Mr. J. B. Polk
Saville...Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Villers...Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Courtall.......................................Mr. J. C. Williamson
Dick..Mr. E. Milton
Gibson..Mr. E. Cashm
Letitia Hardy.......................................Miss Rose Eytinge
Mrs. Rackett.......................................Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Touchwood....................................Miss Annie Ward
Miss Ogle..Miss M. Barrett
FRIDAY, Nov. 15, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY, Nov. 16—THE HONEYMOON.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of Tom Taylor's admirable comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.
L. F. HARRISON...Director
On which occasion the following eminent artists will assist in an entire new programme:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. K. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, Pianist.
Mr. G. F. LISTERMANN and Mr. B. LISTERMANN, The celebrated violinists, their first appearance in America.
Mr. A. DESSANE, Accompanist.
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.
Together with
Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, Organist, his first appearance this season.

PROCEED WITH THE PROCESSION
OF
PULPIT, PRESS, AND PUBLIC
on a Pilgrimage to the PILGRIM PAINTINGS,
at the Church of the Pilgrims, where the popular Pilgrim singer,
PHILIP PHILLIPS,
Persists in Pleasing the People. The most elegant, satisfactory, and the only RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the City.
BUNYAN HALL, cor. BROADWAY AND 15TH-ST.,
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
The new organ built for the M. E. Church, Birmingham, Conn., by ODELL BROTHERS, containing all the modern improvements, including their celebrated Patent Pneumatic Composition Movements and Reversible Couplers, will be exhibited on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at the manufactory, No. 165 7th-av., New-York, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. Elder, Browne and others will perform.

EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUSES and other paintings, Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10 o'clock. For discription see catalogue.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory, piano, singing and violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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THE MAYORALTY.

Address of Fernando Wood at Cooper Institute—What he did While Mayor and What he Promises to do.

FERNANDO WOOD having been nominated for Mayor by acclamation at Mozart Hall on Monday evening, his supporters and such other citizens as might have been attracted by curiosity to see the man who announces that he is to be their next Mayor in spite of them, gathered in the large hall of Cooper Institute last evening to hear the inevitable Mayor in ratification of his own nomination. A very good brass band was in attendance, and played popular airs, now on the outside of the building and now on the inside, until 8 o'clock, by which time the hall was pretty well filled but not at all crowded. WM. P. LEE then came forward and called the meeting to order. He said it was pretty well known what the meeting was held for; it was to hear a speech from Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, [applause,] who had been nominated for Mayor of New-York, and who from his experience and ability was the best fitted of any man to be the executive officer of this City. [Applause.] This was not a political meeting, and he would therefore nominate for Chairman a man who was not a politician but a citizen, who had long been identified with the City and interested in its prosperity—Mr. CHAS. A. SECOR.

The nomination was indorsed, and Mr. SECOR, on taking the chair, said he had been requested to read the following letter, addressed a week ago to Mr. WOOD, by a number of the prominent citizens of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1867.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, merchants and others of this City, respectfully beg to represent to you that, in their judgment, there are considerations of an important character which require you to become the Mayor of this City. Since your administration of that office, repeated encroachments have been made upon our municipal rights. Many of the privileges accorded by the institutions of the country have been taken away from us, and the expenses of the City have been materially increased, without giving any additional protection for life or property. Under these circumstances, we think that if once more restored to that position, the necessary power would be given to you by which (together with your conceded ability, energy and firmness) the people would get rid of the oppression under which they now labor, and also have an improved government, at much less cost. From these considerations we offer you our support, and hope you will consent to become a candidate for Mayor at the election to be held next December.

A. F. Conklin, Chas. A. Secor, George A. Osgood, Frederick A. Tallcot, S. Sykes & Co., D. Gaus & Bro., John Roach, S. P. Ingraham, David Banks, Isaac Oppenheim, Henry Rich, J. B. Allen, Zene Secor, R. H. Arkenburgh, B. H. Van Anken, Thos. Morrell, Bernheimer & Smith, G. Randolph, J. P. Freedman, Strauss, Sulzberger & Co., H. Veil & Co., Victor Frend, Jos. Swan, Myers & Stubel, Jacob Waller and many others.

Mr. SECOR then proceeded to eulogize Mr. WOOD as the most capable man for Mayor that New-York could produce. He also decried Mayor HOFFMAN and "his bosom friend, PETER B. SWEENEY," and said that $70,000 was paid for SWEENEY's confirmation as City Chamberlain. This money was paid out of the $180,000 which SWEENEY receives annually from the interest on the City's money, and which SWEENEY, in his answer to the Citizens' Association, at first claimed was his by right, but when he found public opinion would not indorse the claim, then published another letter, in which he said that after deducting the salaries of his clerks, the balance should be paid into the City Treasury, but which never had been so paid and never would be.

During Mr. SECOR's remarks there were repeated calls for "Wood" who finally made his appearance on the platform and was greeted with tremendous applause. Mr. SECOR at once gave way and FERNANDO WOOD took the stand and after the cheers had subsided spoke as follows:

MR. WOOD'S ADDRESS.

My friends I cheerfully accept the nomination which has just been made on the application of the gentlemen whose names you have heard read. Coming as it does from some of our most substantial, respectable citizens—men without any special political affinities, who have large interests in the government of New-York—I appreciate such a nomination; I cheerfully accept it. [Great cheering.] I appreciate it the more, my friends, because it is an independent nomination; it is not the forced action of a partisan body of public retainers. [Cheers.] It leaves me as independent in my action, should I have the honored success—just as independent as I stand before you to-day, as candidate for your suffrages. [Cheers.] Unlike the action of a convention that sat in Thirteenth-street last Saturday night, and put in nomination another candidate for Mayor, I have not been pushed forward by a body of paid hirelings, nineteen-twentieths of whom hold offices to be reclaimed or lost according to the success of—[Cheers.] I would not indeed accept the position if obtained in any other way or under any other circumstances. I cherish an independence in character—whether a public or private life, in the discharge of official duties or not. I don't belong to any sect. I have cherished this independence from boyhood to the present. I have been the architect of my own fortune, and anything which is my own I have made myself. [Cheers.] I had held the position of Mayor long enough to gratify the ambition of any man, for I have been elected and reëlected—the only man within a quarter of a century who has been reëlected to that office. My willingness to fulfill it now, I do so free from the embarrassments and pledges which must surround the candidate selected last Saturday night by the Tammany Convention. I am not the creation of officials, the tenure of whose offices are dependent on my election, and whose creature I must be if elected. Your nomination leaves me as independent as a candidate as I shall be independent and impartial in the discharge of my official duties. For myself, I do not desire the office. I have enjoyed all its honors and experienced all its difficulties and troubles. When I held the office before it entailed on me great cares and responsibilities. It was in my hands no easy sinecure. I strove to discharge the duties it imposed upon me faithfully and fearlessly, and in doing so involved myself in struggles which made me many enemies and excited much hostility. But I am not at liberty to consider those things now—a higher duty devolves upon me. As a representative man, I am compelled to disregard personal considerations, and to make another effort to do something for a city and a people that have done so much for me. So far as myself is concerned, I don't seek the office. But to a public man who has devoted a third of a century to public services, there is a higher duty than that of mere personal aggrandizement. I have lived in the City of New-York from humble, obscure boyhood, to declining years among my fellow-citizens. In this great City are my property, my family, and everything that is near and dear to me. Here in this great metropolis, the mighty emporium of the Western World, I stand determined and resolved to make one last bold effort to restore good government to New-York, and give us back our rights. [Great cheering.] It is because I desire to contribute toward the accomplishment of this great object that I consent, aided by the feeble abilities and energy God has given me, to close my public career by leaving behind me a monument to be erected by the administration which the people of New-York will give me again over the municipal affairs of this great City. [Cheers.] I wish to do something for the people who have done so much for me—to do my utmost in reforming abuses, that I may bring order out of chaos and make this City, in her municipal regulations, as great as she is powerful, as she is supreme in commercial power—that I may make the City of New-York as powerful as any city in the world in its local internal management—[cheers]—that I may do something to relieve you from the taxation which now presses so heavily on all classes, especially the working class—do that which will induce our rulers to give us a power which we could exercise for the public good—show the world that the people of New-York were quite capable of governing themselves, and sufficiently able to discharge the duties of citizens and elect their own rulers. [Cheers.] We are entirely qualified to be our own masters, and we should make our government reform our abuses and take advantage of the great natural advantages which nature has given to this City. The duties of a government are very simple—to protect life and property and preserve order; and a City like this, having so diversified a community, requires a strong government. I have always been an advocate that so far as the executive power is concerned, it should be clothed with sufficient energy to carry out the law. In this case, where the Legislature is the embodiment of the popular voice, there should be the strongest kind of executive power to carry out the law. [Cheers.] But I regret to say that New-York to-day, as a municipality, is humiliated and disfranchised. She is not only deprived of the rights of self-government, but subjected to another government, which is as illegal and unwarranted as it is oppressive and tyrannical. Nor is this all. She is without any public intelligence directed to her present wants or her future needs. Great in her commercial power, and occupying the position of the first of American cities, with elements of strength in yet undeveloped infancy, she appears, nevertheless, to have no public minds of sufficient grasp to comprehend her future, and to prepare for it. To supply, to some extent at least, these defects, is my aim and object. I desire the reëstablishment of the principles of self-government, and the direction of this power to a correction of present abuses, the reduction of taxation, the development of existing resources, and the preparation for the immediate future now opening so brilliantly before us. [Cheers.] The Mayor of New-York should not only heed the present wants of the community, but also, in a changing and constructive period like the present, he should foresee and aspire to meet its coming demands. There are periods when aspirations after the hidden future are as important as supplying present desires. It is to accomplish these high purposes that I consent to be placed in a commanding official position, with the hope and belief that the returning reason of the people will see that the necessary power will be placed in my hands to carry them out to a practical execution. Power is at present concentrated in eight or nine different bodies, who are completely independent of one another and can act as they please, having no controlling power over them. Now, I would concentrate that power, and put over it a head responsible for the acts of its subordinates. The supreme power should be in the hands of some man of energy, of indomitable perseverance and disinterested purposes, and willing to make every sacrifice to protect the rights of the people who had honored him with their votes. [Cheers.] No man is fit to be Mayor of New-York unless he is alive to the protection of the interests of the people. [Cheers.] First let me consider the necessity of some method by which present abuses may be abolished. The absence of the very first requisite of a good municipal government is [illegible] apparent to all. It is unfair to charge this altogether on any political party. Experience teaches me that official integrity is not the exclusive property of any party. Dishonesty appears to be incidental to the possession of official power. While the principle of governing New-York by boards of commission appointed by the State Legislature is indefensible and anti-republican in theory, I think there is as much integrity in the persons selected to discharge the duties thereof as is to be found in others of our local departments. Indeed, it is my opinion, as between the men who now govern by commission and those who derive place from the municipal departments, that in personal integrity the advantage is altogether on the side of the former. But be that as it may, corruption, wrongdoing, negligence of the public duty, and general demoralization pervade local rule. And what is still far worse is the enormous cost of this condition of things to the people. As our municipality deteriorates in character and efficiency it appreciates in expensiveness. I have carefully prepared a table showing the aggregate amount of the tax levies for the last thirteen years. I have selected this period because it covers my own terms as Mayor of the City. I ask your best attention to a perusal of it. It tells its own story. Figures are irrefutable arguments. New-Yorkers understand them well. We are a practical people. Besides the Internal Revenue taxes and duties on imports, and State taxes, and assessments imposed on real estate for improvements, the stupendous sums now wrung from our industry for the poor privilege of living under a bad City Government is here presented in addition:

Amount of the Tax Levy for Thirteen Years.

Year.		
1855	$5,843,822 89	Mayor Fernando Wood.
1856	7,075,425*72	
1857	8,066,366 52	
1858	8,621,090 00	Mayor Tieman.
1859	9,984,730 00	
1860	9,758,507 86	Mayor Fernando Wood.
1861	10,627,682 28	
1862	9,906,271 10	Mayor Opdyke.
1863	12,091,905 14	
1864	13,705,092 86	Mayor Gunther.
1865	18,203,952 86	
1866	16,950,767 88	Mayor Hoffman.
1867	21,560,980 79	

[Cheers]. "Figures do not lie." These have been carefully taken from official sources, and tell their own story. Comment is unnecessary; they speak for themselves. Look at the present outlays and compare them with those under my administration. The expense of the Police of New-York in Mayor HOFFMAN's time is $2,250,000, whereas, in WOOD's time, it was $825,000. Now I submit to you, notwithstanding this enormous additional expenditure, are lives and property any safer? [Cries of "No."] Take up any of the papers and you will find mention of several murders every morning, and there is no man in this room that has not had a visit paid to him by a burglar within the year [laughter]—it is my experience within three nights. [Renewed laughter.] Some of those thieves that were brought from Philadelphia by Tammany Hall, to act as voters, [laughter,] and not satisfied with cheating MIKE CONNOLLY out of his election, they broke into my house afterward. [Renewed laughter.] If it shall be said the Mayor is without power over the expenses of the City, and therefore not responsible for this enormous increase, I refer to the 22d section of the City charter, which provides that no money shall be drawn from the treasury of the City except upon a warrant countersigned by the Mayor. That officer can withhold his signature to the warrant and thus prevent improper expenditure. In 1860, I refused to countersign a warrant because it was, in my opinion, an improper expenditure. The person in whose favor it was drawn applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel me to sign. A Judge of that Court granted the writ; I appealed to the General Term, which decided that the Mayor could not be compelled by mandamus to countersign a warrant. Thus it was finally settled that the Mayor is left with full authority in the premises. The Mayor is personally responsible for this remarkable increase of outlay, and cannot escape by the convenient pretext of want of power. Who has ever heard of the present Mayor withholding his signature from the thousands drawn for improper expenditures during the present incumbency? He may be a respectable man, but if the old rule be applied to his case, which is to judge a man by the company he keeps, I fear he cannot escape from some of the filth which surrounds him. [Cheers and laughter.] He certainly shall not be allowed to hide himself under the cloak of a respectable exterior. Being at present in the office, and presenting himself as a candidate for reelection, it is right to discuss what claims he possesses for a renewal of power. He asks the people of New-York for an indorsement of his Mayoralty term; and it is not indelicate or wrong of the people to scan closely the grounds on which his claim is predicated. What has Mayor HOFFMAN done for New-York within the last two years? In my judgment, he is guilty of both the sin of omission and of commission. He has done nothing for the city, but everything for himself and the friends who share with him in the management of a corrupt, partisan, political organization. [Cheers.] What public improvements has he suggested or encouraged? What is his evidence of capacity for the high office he now fills, and seeks to fill for another term? Can his defenders name a single advantage the city has derived from his two years administration? They cannot. On the contrary, what he has attempted to do has been badly done. He has evinced no energy, and displayed no interest in the defence of the invaded and downtrodden rights of the municipality. He has made not the slightest effort to reduce the enormous load of taxation now bearing so heavily and oppressively upon all classes of the people. He has exhibited no enlarged, liberal, or elevated comprehension of the future growth and power of this mighty metropolis. He has utterly and completely failed in meeting the responsibilities of his high office, and in representing the intelligence, the progress and aspirations of the truly great people he has the honor of presiding over as their Chief-Magistrate. And yet he has not been idle. But his industry appears to have been solely directed toward his own personal aggrandizement. The tact he has displayed has been to keep together and strengthen the faction whose creature he has been too willing to become and now is. While personally he may not have derived any pecuniary advantage from his position, yet his eyes have been hermetically closed while his immediate associates of the ring amassed their hundreds of thousands of dollars through his favor, influence and connivance. For himself and for Tammany Hall he has done everything—for New-York, nothing. Yes, I am in error; he has done something. He has run up the City expenses from eighteen millions in 1865, to twenty-one and a half millions in 1867. [Laughter.] Give him another term of office and it will doubtless cost double this increase in addition. I was accused of extravagance when under my Mayoralty the aggregate expenses were about seven millions per annum. For this I was charged with every crime in the calendar, and very many good men imbibed prejudices against me in consequence, and which many of them, doubtless, still retain. Some people say, "HOFFMAN is an honest man." Well, suppose that he is? It is very evident from the figures that he is a very expensive one, and that such honesty is a very expensive luxury. It costs the people a great deal to support him in his honesty. It must be that the increased expenditure under his administration is in consequence of the many supporters he has to divide with. Now, I believe that even my enemies concede that while I was Mayor of the City of New-York I was my own master, and discharged my duties uninfluenced by my surroundings. Many plain minded men think that, after all, it would be better to have a man like myself at the helm of affairs at an expense of seven or eight millions a year, than a "good" man like HOFFMAN at an expense of twenty-one and a half millions. [Cheers and laughter.] Let me now call your attention to the political issues involved in the necessary improvements of the City. To obtain these rights we must cease to be the appendage of the State Legislature. Our right to a municipal government dates back prior to the American revolution. It is anterior to the existence of the State itself. It is the fundamental right of the people, as clear and as distinct as the right of the people of the whole State to a State Government. [Cheers.] The attempt which has been pressing to a consummation for a few years past, to deprive the people of their rights, is as high-handed a usurpation as was ever attempted or undertaken by any European despot. The Legislative Commissions, which have been gotten up at Albany to wrest from the people of this City their right to elect and control their municipal agents must be defeated, in order that the people of the metropolis may exercise their rightful power and influence. And here let me inquire what this rightful power is or ought to be. There are two elements of political and moral power. These are embraced in two words—person and property. One or the other, or rather both these combined, constitute the only basis that has yet been discovered on which to rest representation and political power. In England the balance of power is given to "property" as against "person." If the people of this City are not fit to be trusted, and we are to go back to the English basis, let us see what the result would be here, and what is the amount of the taxable property of the State contrasted with the taxable property in the City alone. The taxable property of the State is returned at $1,644,107,725. Of this aggregate $713,388,058 is returned by this City, being nearly one-half of the taxable property of the State. If there be added to that the appraised value of Brooklyn, Kings County, $138,317,295—a city whose municipal rights have also been violated at Albany—then these two cities contain more than one-half of all the taxable property of the State. The State of New-York alone raises one-third of the resources and revenue that goes to support the vast expenditure of the National Government. The population of this City is greater than the average population of the States of the Union, and yet the citizens are threatened with political annihilation by a party which has obtained its power over the City by a course of systematic fraud. This City and Brooklyn have been deprived of just representation in the Legislature by a fraudulent apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen made by this party. [Hear.] If taxation and representation give indication of the right by which our forefathers established our national existence, and if the same principles were applied to the two cities, it is apparent, from the amount of taxes paid by New-York and Brooklyn, that these cities would properly control the State. The party that now seeks to get the control of the Government of ten States in the Union and to emancipate the negroes, has deprived the people of New-York of the power of controlling their own municipal affairs. If the City was blotted out of existence to-day one-half of the wealth of the whole State would be gone; four-fifths of its foreign commerce would disappear or be transferred to other localities; the whole system of railroads, which reach from here beyond the great Mississippi, with all its great traffic, would be diverted; the Erie Canal revenue to the State would be worthless, and the burden of taxation would in consequence be nearly doubled. [Cheers.] While we are doing one-third of the work of the whole country in providing the means of support for the General Government this City should speak as well as act in its representative capacity. Its councils and its people should be, and must be, the dominant councils and the dominant policy of the State. [Cheers.] Its interests are identical with the interests of the great West, and it is the only portion of the North Atlantic States whose policy will be in union and harmony with the policy of the Western States. Foreign commerce must be released from its oppressive burden of tariff which weighs it down at present, and which is levied for the purpose of fostering three or four great manufacturing and industrial establishments at the expense of the whole people. The commercial interests of this metropolis, and the producing interests of the great agricultural plains of the continent must unite and ultimately control the national policy. When this occurs, and the foreign trade of the country sustains its fair share of the burdens of the Government, having imposed upon it burdens three or four times greater than those imposed upon any other industry, as is now the case, then this City will grow with a rapidity and power unknown in all its past history. The right of all men to engage in the lawful pursuits of trade and business, free from espionage and free from spies and informers, must be here quickly vindicated and established. The right of representation must be restored to the people. [Cheers.] The right of self-government must be asserted and must be established among us. In the magnitude of the interests involved—in its resources and the taxes it pays, the municipal government of this City is second in importance only to that of the the national Government. Next after the abolition of the foreign government which has been established over us by the Legislature, will be the initiation of a scheme for the general improvement of the City. To reach this attainment is now a developing aspiration of the citizens, and my dream by day and by night. The perception of the future may now be confined to a few, but should I be elected to the chief magistracy of the City, it shall be my aim to lift the curtain, and hold up to the gaze of all men approaching events, and thus, by presenting in imagination the picture, stimulate the agencies that are to produce them. [Cheers.] Now, what are the material agencies to bring about this magnificent result, and what must be the condition of the City when it occupies this proud position? First, we must have perfect appliances for receiving and distributing foreign commerce. This is essential and indispensable. As early as 1857, in a message to the Common Council, I urged the erection of stone piers and wharves, and an improved system of harbor improvement. Although ten years have passed since then, this recommendation of mine, as Mayor at that time, has never been carried out. This City is now utterly destitute of decent accommodation for its immense foreign commerce. The Atlantic Docks of Brooklyn, and the Long Docks, and their projected improvements in New-Jersey, are accessories to the power and wealth of the City. These docks have sprung from the absence of facilities for loading and discharging ships in the City. The State and municipal authorities have divided the power and responsibility over the piers and wharves, and instead of being improved they are in a worse condition, if possible, than when I made my recommendation. I do not know of a single permanent dock or pier improvement in the corporate limits, and the construction of permanent piers and wharves is a necessity. [Hear.] An American who has seen the harbor improvements of Liverpool, London, or indeed of any considerable English port, must look at ours with humiliation. Nature has done everything for our harbor—man, nothing. Docks, piers and wharves have been in process of construction in Liverpool for thirty-five years, and great as has been the expenditure in the past, and indefinite in extent as these docks appear, there was expended over two and one-half millions of dollars ($2,575,425) for new works in the year ending last June. These dock improvements at Liverpool, as well as in London, have cost over fifty millions of dollars in each city. They have not added a penny to the taxes of these cities. On the contrary, they are in London taxable property. So it should be here. Commerce readily pays for the facilities which such improvement affords to it. It is not the charges on a vessel entering a port that restrains trade so much as the expense attending the want of facilities for loading and unloading cargoes. Delay costs more than reasonable charges for the facilities for doing the business of commerce. The port charges at Liverpool are, I believe, some three times as much as they are nominally here, and yet it is a cheaper port for ships to enter than this. Let us have free trade indeed, and thus invite and attract the commerce of the world to our harbor, by removing every impediment, and affording the most improved facilities for the transaction of an unrestricted and untrammeled trade. But the delays attending the present wretched condition of our wharves and piers are a tax of an enormous character. Let us be up to the spirit of the age, which regards economy of time of greater value and to be estimated higher than the mere economy of money. Second—The next requirement is a perfect means of communication with the interior of the country. As compared with either Liverpool, London or Paris, there are great works to be constructed here in order to complete the connection of the City with the country. Railroads are more and more controlling the internal commerce of all countries, and this City is woefully deficient in railroad facilities. The City Engineer's report of the operations of the railroads for the year ending September, 1866, just published, shows that there was conveyed over about ninety miles of the City railroads that made returns, about ninety millions of passengers. There are now not less than 300,000 passengers conveyed per day, and the whole distance traveled would be 600,000 miles per day. The difference in the time now occupied by people in going and returning daily to business, if more rapid transit facilities were furnished, would afford ten hours per day of productive labor to 10,000 persons for every working day now lost by the present slow passenger conveyance of the horse-car. [Hear.] The grand period of the City's advancement in wealth and population must commence with the introduction of a more rapid system of conveyance. The whole island will then speedily be populated. As the Central Park is now in its chrysalis state the single object of pride and interest to all the citizens, so shall this metropolis then become an object of national pride, just as Paris is the pride of all France, and just as Rome was the glory of the Roman Empire of the Cæsars. "What has he done to adorn the national capital?" was the inquiry of the Romans before awarding honors to her illustrious citizens. The Emperor of France is raising enduring and splendid monuments of his reign, in the improvements of Paris. London is being transformed by new constructions, and here is our work to raise the structure of a nation's metropolis. It is not my purpose, on this occasion, to present my views of City improvement in detail; I will but glance at a few of them. We require an improved system of sewerage. This appears to me to be indispensably requisite. As yet, however, no general plan has been conceived or projected. Whatever little has been done in this regard has been done by parcels, as called for. Many of the sewers already constructed are utterly inadequate to meet the required capacity. A reform in this regard is immediately demanded by every consideration of public health and comfort. It is also necessary to change our system of street improvement. We now open, regulate and grade streets and avenues without any reference whatever to public or private necessity. It is a common thing to lay down a new pavement before the sewer or gas mains are laid, and in a short while these pavements are torn up for the purpose of doing this work, and the pavement is afterward relaid in a more hurried and in a less perfect manner. All of these improvements are paid for by a tax levied on the surrounding property, and the system thus going on affects very materially the value of real estate thus unduly burdened, and retards to a great extent the progress and improvement of the City. The present system of street improvement is wretchedly managed. If a merchant or any business man should adopt a similar method of conducting his private affairs, he would soon become a bankrupt, however wealthy he might be or however large his capital. The system adopted to obtain place and to hold political power seems to be the only thing that is thoroughly organized. The only requisite or qualification demanded of an official looking for place is, how he can contribute toward the maintenance and continuance of the party; how adroit he may be in manipulating Nominating Conventions; how many votes he can control, and whether he is true to the party organization. How they are disposed or qualified to serve the citizens, and how they will discharge their duties as public servants, is never asked of them. Within the last ninety days the employes of two departments of the City Government had taken from them the whole of two months' salaries for an unknown and unexplained object. Should this glaring wrong be doubted, I am prepared to name the departments that have made these exactions upon their subordinates. Of course this lax administration of municipal affairs has caused increased taxation. It cannot well be otherwise. [Cheers.] The corrupt clique that rules the Tammany organization, controls its machinery, and maintains its power solely by the plunder of the City Treasury. [Cheers.] The City departments, in the hands of the Tammany Hall politicians, draw from the City Treasury over $100,000 per month. [Sensation.] I have examined the figures, and therefore speak of what I know. Nor is this all its income. The same faction derives large additional perquisites from street opening assessments and other sources paid in direct taxation by real estate. These are in the shape of assessments which, when confirmed by a convenient or pliant Judge, become liens upon its payment. And this will explain the enormous increase of expenses shown by the table which I have exhibited. And now, fellow-citizens, I have presented to you, as briefly and concisely as the subject and the occasion would permit of, the reasons which influence me to accept your invitation to present myself before the people of New-York as their candidate for Mayor of this great City. I have had a long and successful public career. My official life cannot extend much further. Advancing years admonish me of the necessity of looking to its close. I desire to consummate it by doing something to remedy—if possible to thoroughly eradicate the abuses under which this fair City labors—a City in whose welfare and progress I have so deep an interest, and of whose extent and greatness and growing prosperity I am so proud. I wish to accord to everybody the same privileges we possess ourselves. The operations of recent laws have driven millions of dollars from New-York. It is not law which gives habits of sobriety to a people, and there is something very repulsive in our ideal of personal liberty when a law is passed compelling a man to be temperate. A poor German will be prevented from taking his glass of lager, while a gentleman on the Fifth-avenue can take his wine on Sunday; aye, and get as drunk as he pleases, too. [Laughter.] Persons who have gone so far in legislation will eventually want to regulate the affairs between man and wife. [Laughter.] If by the votes of my fellow-citizens I am again called to the high position of your Chief Magistrate, I think, with my experience of municipal affairs, and with my knowledge of what is required, I can, by directing this experience and knowledge to the good government of the City, remove all the unfounded prejudices that may yet find a harbor in some men's breasts against me, and leave an enduring monument to my memory hereafter. One man has already been tested and found wanting. I, too, have been tried; I showed that I was not the creature of others—nought could swerve me from the faithful discharge of my duty, for I remembered that a man who left the path of rectitude for other considerations should be taken to the Park and shot like a dog. [Cheers and laughter.] I know the people of New-York are willing to try me once more, (great cheering,) and fellow-citizens, as you stand by me now, so help me God, I pledge myself to devote whatever of ability and energy I possess toward accomplishing the reforms and changes which I have indicated as necessary, and I never shall desert you. [Great cheering.]

At the conclusion of Mr. WOOD's speech the meeting was adjourned.

The Radical Republicans Nominate Hon. William A. Darling.

This Convention met last evening, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE presiding. After the roll had been called a warm debate followed on the admission of delegates from the Eighth and Twenty-first districts, there being two sets from each. Finally the delegates whose credentials were properly signed by the officers of the District Conventions were admitted.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER then said that the business before the Convention was to nominate a Mayor. A Republican paper had suggested that the Republican party should vote for HOFFMAN, but the party repudiated the idea. None but a Republican could be the standard-bearer of the party. He would, therefore, nominate for Mayor Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING.

An informal ballot was then had, when Mr. DARLING received 75 votes and Mr. ABRAM LENT 53. The following gentlemen also received from 1 to 6 votes each: Thos. Murphy, Edgar Ketchum, Marshal O. Roberts, E. C. Cowdin, Martin Thatoner, James M. Thompson, Legrand B. Cannon.

A formal ballot was then had, when Mr. DARLING received 92 votes, and Mr. LENT 56.

The nomination of Mr. DARLING was subsequently made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Semi-Monthly Meeting—The Railroad Overcharges—The Labor Exchange—Statistics of the Month.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last evening in the Board Room of the New-York Society Library, University-place. There were present Commissioners Verplanck, Luttrell, Winston, McElroy, O'Gorman, Kapp and Bessinger. After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of other routine, Mr. KAPP called the attention of the Board to the fact that the action taken by the Commissioners to protect the emigrant from fraud and the overcharge of railway fares had already been productive of the best results. Daily large sums, amounting to as much as $300 in one day, were obtained for and returned to emigrants, who had been overcharged on the other side. He also called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Erie Railway Company were now issuing tickets at the foot of which it was set forth very properly that any overcharge on the part of their agents in Europe would be made good to the emigrant on proper application and proof. A special committee has this whole matter in hand and is working it to good purpose.

Mr. WM. F. H. SMITH, for several years in the office of the Superintendent at Castle Garden, was promoted to the office of chief clerk.

A communication was read from OLIVER S. STRONG, President of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island, containing a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Managers, which asks for the coöperation of the Board of Charities and Correction and the Board of Emigration with them, to obtain a detail of the Metropolitan Police for the better protection of the islands. The communication sets forth the frequency of depredations, robberies and other violations of law committed by ruffians who land in boats during the night. The matter was referred for prompt action.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

The management of the Labor Exchange was then discussed at some length, and new improvements suggested. It is now understood that this Exchange is open to all who wish to employ labor, agents as well as principals, but that to neither will permission be given to enter the rotunda for this purpose. Formerly, it will be remembered, agents were prohibited communication with emigrants, so long as they were under the immediate protection of the Commissioners, while principals were admitted to converse with them. This gave occasion for discontent among those who came from the Southern or Western States as agents, who were disappointed in the effort to reach the emigrant as they had expected to do. All difficulty of this kind is now removed. Agents, or principals, who wish to hire labor have but to present their credentials to the Superintendent to be admitted to all the privileges of the Exchange, if these credentials are approved. This, of course, refers to hiring labor in quantity. Help, in the ordinary sense, has only to be applied for at the Exchange.

STATISTICS.

Number of emigrants arrived to Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1867 213,314
Number of emigrants arrived since to Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1867 7,161
To same date in 1866 212,752

Following is the destinations of passengers by steamship and sailing vessels, who arrived at this port during October:

Arkansas	10	Mexico	8
Alabama	10	Mississippi	—
Australia	—	New-Hampshire	17
British Columbia	12	Nova Scotia	13
Canada	180	New-York	6,926
California	198	New-Jersey	676
Connecticut	305	Nebraska	70
Central America	2	North Carolina	3
Cuba	3	New-Brunswick	6
Delaware	25	Oregon	—
District of Columbia	80	Rhode Island	194
Florida	—	Ohio	1,020
Georgia	46	Pennsylvania	2,238
Illinois	1,970	South Carolina	33
Iowa	432	South America	4
Indiana	269	Texas	33
Kentucky	115	Tennessee	43
Kansas	36	Vermont	164
Louisiana	83	Utah	—
Massachusetts	869	Virginia	71
Maryland	139	West Indies	2
Maine	59	Wisconsin	779
Michigan	389	Colorado	5
Minnesota	167		
Nevada	14	Total	18,167
Missouri	554		

The following are the arrivals at Castle Garden during the month of October:

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Passengers.	Passengers not liable to bond.
Liverpool	21	9,716	469
London	7	486	39
Glasgow	4	1,074	58
Havre	1	201	18
Hamburg	4	1,819	8
Bremen	11	3,836	87
Antwerp	1	563	33
Palermo	1	24	1
Total	50	17,719	713
Sailing vessels	20	1,879	67
Steamers	30	15,840	646
Total	50	17,719	713

The number of passengers brought by sailing and steam vessels, and the comparative mortality and births for the month of October are recorded as follows:

Ports of Sailing.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
Antwerp	1	9	596	..	3
Bremen	11	779	3,774	5	1
Gothenburg	1	..	4	..	..
Genoa	1	8	..	..	..
Glasgow	4	127	1,130	..	..
Havre	3	709	219	..	1
Hamburg	4	232	1,778	1	8
London, via Havre	1	43	257	..	..
London	6	5	264	1	1
Liverpool	123	1,490	9,336	3	3
Palermo	1	..	25	..	..
	356	3,402	17,383	10	17
Sailed up to 1st of Oct.	3580	21,868	193,349	169	507
Total	3936	25,270	210,732	179	524

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867	$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 6, 1867	$507,944 59
Received since, to Nov. 13, for commutation of passengers, &c	$14,280 00—$522,224 59
Total	$546,297 54
Disbursements as per previous accounts, Nov. 6, 1866	$386,130 16
No. of payments	$386,130 16
Balance in bank	$160,167 38

The Collision Between the Gen. Putnam and Reybold.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to correct a telegram from Philadelphia, in the TIMES of this date, relative to the collision between the steamers *Gen. Putnam* and the *Reybold.* The facts are as follows: On the 11th inst., about two miles above Newcastle, Del., the steamboat *Major Reybold,* from Delaware City for Philadelphia, ran into the steamer *Gen. Putnam,* of the Lighthouse Department. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning, during a dense fog. The *Gen. Putnam* was from Wilmington, Del., bound to New-York, and sunk almost immediately, in five fathoms water. She was laying at anchor, her whistle sounding at intervals. No lives lost.

THEODORE SMITH, late Master *Gen. Putnam.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A THIEF SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—Last evening, at 6 o'clock, while Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, was patrolling his beat, he saw a man snatch a large bundle of shawls, valued at $60, from the front of the store No. 20 Reade-street, and run off with it. The officer pursued and soon overtook the fugitive, whom he arrested and started to take to the Station-house. He had gone but a few steps when the prisoner slipped [illegible] of his coat, and leaving that garment in the hands of the astonished policeman, started on a run again. The officer again pursued, at the same time calling to the fugitive to stop or he would shoot him. No attention was paid to the warning, and finding the distance between himself and his late prisoner rapidly increasing, Officer WOOLDRIDGE drew his revolver and fired with such true aim that the ball took effect in the fugitives back, making a severe wound. The man was then conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed, and where he gave the name of FRANCIS MCGUIRE, and stated his age to be 21 years and his residence as No. 16 Howard-street.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—The Marquis and Marchioness de Talyrand, of France, are at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Fane, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. W. W. Thomas, of Maine; Hon. D. T. Norton, of Minnesota; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Hon. Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland; Hon. L. Spraker, of Palatine Bridge; Hon. J. Van Sant, of Baltimore, and Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany; Capt. Dixon, of the British Army, and Hon. B. E. Bates, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Vincent, of Washington; Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Oregon; Hon. H. Mason, of Boston; Gen. J. R. Hall, of Valparaiso, and T. Powell, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. E. H. Virgil, of Troy; Hon. E. C. Litchfield, of Casenovia; Hon. W. B. Angell, of Providence, and Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, are at the Astor House. George Dolby, Esq., of London, is at the Westminister Hotel.

FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION.—A thanksgiving appeal just published by the New-York branch of the Freedmen's Union sets forth that between Oct. 1, 1866, and July 1, 1867, this branch has supported 180 teachers, taught 12,000 persons in day schools, and many thousand more in Sunday-schools, established normal schools, or assisted in establishing them, in Richmond, Wilmington, Del., and Jacksonville, Fla., besides having provided for normal instruction and practice in all its schools, and coöperated with the Delaware and Maryland branches of the same commission. Since the beginning of last month it has sent 120 teachers into the Southern States, and intends to send out 30 more before the 1st of December.

ACCIDENTS.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon MICHAEL CALLAHAN, 12 years of age, residing at No. 365 Monroe-street, was run over and his leg badly injured by a car of the Belt Line, at the corner of Pike and South streets. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, PATRICK MALOY, 52 years of age and residing at No. 110 Roosevelt-street, fell at the corner of Broadway and Warren street, severely injuring himself about the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... PAUL BRENNAN was found yesterday noon in a cellar at the corner of Forty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, into which he had fallen. He was seriously injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—MARY HUSBAND, a native of Spain, 27 years of age, residing as a domestic in the family of Dr. CARROLL, No. 108 West Thirty-first-street, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide. She picked up a small SMITH & WESSON's pistol in the office of her employer, and placing the muzzle in her mouth fired, the ball passing upward and lodging in the brain. The wound is supposed to be mortal, but as death did not immediately ensue, she was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. No cause for her attempt upon her life is known or can be conjectured.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS AT ST. THOMAS.—The British, French and Danish merchants in New-York will dispatch immediately the New-York Submarine Company's steamer *Saxon* to relieve the sufferers at St. Thomas. Underwriters wishing to send their agents can do so. A subscription list for the relief of the sufferers is open at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place; BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-street; also at the office of the New-York Submarine Company, No. 61 William-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING OF MILKMEN—INCREASE IN THE COST OF MILK.—The Milkmen's Association of Brooklyn held a meeting last evening at Forrester's Hall, on De Kalb-avenue, near Fulton-avenue, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the demand made by the farmers on Long Island for an increase in the price of milk. Heretofore the milk-dealers in Brooklyn have been paying the farmers on Long Island 5½ cents per quart for milk, and selling it at 10 cents, making a profit of nearly 100 per cent. The farmers now ask 8 cents per quart. After considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted by which the Association agreed to pay 6 cents per quart for milk, and sell for 10 cents during the present month, and on and after Dec. 1 to pay the farmers 7 cents per quart, and retail at 11 cents per quart.

SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman named Mrs. MURPHY, residing at Mystic, Conn., while walking in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, stopped at a shop window to look at some dry goods, and while standing there she felt a pull at her dress, and turning round saw a woman moving off rapidly. Missing her portmonnaie she followed the stranger until she met Sergeant HANFORD, of the Forty-first Precinct, who arrested the suspected person and brought her to headquarters, where she was identified as a notorious pickpocket. She was taken before Justice BUCKLEY, and within half an hour from the time of her arrest she was on her way to the Penitentiary for a term of six months.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—It is understood that Mayor BOOTH proposes to meet the circulating promises of "reduced taxation next year," by a statement of the condition in which he found the City finances, of obligations discharged, of the condition in which he leaves the finances, and by showing that the taxes must under any circumstances be lower.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.—That branch of the new Long Island railway which connects Jamaica with Babylon is completed, and this morning the Directors, the Common Council and their friends propose an excursion to the latter place. The Williamsburgh branch is progressing rapidly.

ANOTHER DEATH BY KEROSENE.—On Saturday evening last Mrs. MARY BENTZ, of No. 156 Johnson-street, E. D., was so badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which she was carrying from one room to another, that she died yesterday morning, leaving five young children.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The Democrats are using the name of HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, ex-Alderman of the Fourth Ward, not the present Register, in connection with the office of Police Commissioner.

HUNGRY.—A bakery, at No. 150 York-street, suffered last night at the hands of some hungry person, who broke out a pane of glass and stole from the counter three pies. "No arrests."

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Justice CORNWELL has concluded to hold GROSS and COLGAN, who attempted the outrage on Miss CANNON, previously reported.

SMALL FIRE.—The dwelling No. 5 Willoughby-street was damaged by fire, early yesterday morning, to the amount of $600; fully insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 118,000 bushels; Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Barley, 1,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 155,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 154,000 bushels; Barley, 8,700 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR dull; sales 100 bbls. Western Spring, at $10 25; 150 bbls. do., $9 75; 50 bbls. Rye Flour at $8 50. WHEAT active and better; sales 4,000 bushels Michigan at $2 75; 19,500 bushels Milwaukee, per sample, at $1 98; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $2; 16,000 bushels Chicago Spring, per sample, at $1 92@$1 95; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago, on the spot; 7,500 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 93; 4,000 bushels do. at $1 95, and 7,300 bushels Port Washington Club at $2 12. CORN dull and lower; sales 15,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 17½, closing weak. OATS active and better; sales 24,000 bushels Western, at 65c; 14,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 65c.; 40,000 bushels do. at 65½c., and 14,000 bushels do., on the spot, at 66c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY—Market nearly bare; sales 5,200 bushels stained Canada at $1 30; 13,300 bushels choice Canada, $1 32, and 500 bags Canada at $1 30, all for Toronto; also 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 35, delivered at malt house. Other articles are without quotable change.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR firmer and in improved demand at $11@$11 25 for Family. WHEAT advancing and in good demand at $2 45 for No. 1 Winter Red, and $2 10 for No. 1 Spring. CORN active; New, on the ear, 82c.@83c. OATS advancing and held at 66c.@67c. BARLEY firmer; No. 1 Fall, $1 40. COTTON dull, at 16½c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 150 hhds. at $6 70@$12 for Lugs; $15@$20 for Leaf; $6 70@$9 for Western Virginia Black Fillers, and $15@$18 for Wrappers. WHISKY in good demand at irregular rates for free. MESS PORK dull and held at $19 75@$20 for Old. LARD in demand at 11½c. for prime Old; New prime Steam sold at 11¾c. for tierces and 12¾c. for kegs. BACON in improved demand; sales at 11c. for Shoulders; 15¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 15½c.@16c. for Clear Sides. GREEN MEATS were in demand at 6½c.@8½c.@11½c.; none were offering. HOGS firmer; sales at $5 25@$6 40, gross, and $7 75@$8, net; but few are offering and owners are packing on their own account rather than accept the present rates. Gold 138⅜, buying. Money close.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14@$14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT is dull; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15. CORN quiet and no sales. BARLEY quiet; sales 8,000 bushels ordinary Canada at $1 40. RYE held at $1 35 in bond. PEAS quiet. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings $42 per ton. CANAL FREIGHTS have declined [illegible]2c. on grain; to New-York, Flour, 60c.; Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13½c.; Oats, 10c.; Rye, 14c.; to Albany, Wheat, 14c.; Corn and Barley, 12½c.; Oats, 9c.; Rye, 13c., and Lumber $5, to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—64,800 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 15,800 bushels Barley, 8,700 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Peas, and 542,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—32,500 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 41,500 bushels Barley, 28,000 bushels Peas, and 339,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

TOBACCO active at $7 50@$11 50 for Common to Medium Leaf; $11 75@$15 for Good Shipping. COTTON—Middling, 16c. HEMP nominal at $1 70@$1 80 for Undressed, and $2 70@$2 90 for Dressed. FLOUR flat; Spring and Fall Superfine, $6@$7 75: Extra, $7 75@$8 75: Double do., $8 50@$9 75. WHEAT dull and heavy; prime to choice Red and White, $2 45@$2 65; prime Spring, $1 90@$2 05. CORN dull and lower at 85c.@88c. for New, and 90c. for Old. OATS better at 66c.@68c. BARLEY steady and firm at $1 30@$1 40. RYE firm at $1 25@$1 35. PROVISIONS very dull. MESS PORK, $21@$21 25. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Rib Sides, 15½c. LARD very dull at 12c.@12½c. for tierces and kegs. LIVE HOGS easier at $6@$6 25 for heavy; 24,000 have been packed to date. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 1,600 Barley.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR is in good demand for shipping, and advanced 5c.@25c.; sales of Fall Extra at $9 [illegible]@$9 50; Low to Fancy brands of Spring, $8@$9. WHEAT opened at an advance of 6c.@7c., which was lost, and closed at $1 70½@$1 75 for No. 2. CORN unchanged. OATS active and advanced 2c.; sales at 53½c.@54½c. RYE advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 22@$1 23. BARLEY active and advanced 5c.@6c.; sales at $1 11@$1 11½. PROVISIONS steady; new Mess Pork, $20; Prime, $17; Mess Beef, $12; sweet Pickled Hams, $11. LARD firm at 12c. FREIGHTS active—Corn to Buffalo 6½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON declined; sales 3,300 bales; receipts 1,169 bales; Middlings 17½c. SUGAR dull and drooping; Louisiana Yellow Clarified 15c. MOLASSES 65c.@90c. for common to choice. CUBA SUGAR—Good Fair 13c. FLOUR dull; buyers hold off. CORN dull; White $1 45. OATS dull at 78c. PORK dull at $22 50. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 13¾c; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD dull; prime tierces, 13c; kegs, 13¾c. Gold, 140@140¼. Sterling Bank Exchange nominal; Commercial, 149@151. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ⅌ cent. prem.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR advancing; City Double Extras $9 25@$9 75; Country do. $8 50@$8 75; Extra $8@$8 50. WHEAT excited and unsettled, at $1 86 for No. 1, and $1 72 for No. 2. OATS steady at 53½c. for No. 2. CORN steady, at 90c. for New Shelled. LIVE HOGS firm, at $5 25@$6. FREIGHTS dull, at 8c. to Buffalo, and 13c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—32,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR dull and quiet; Double Extras from Spring Wheat, $11 50; Winter Red, $11@$12. WHEAT dull, nominal and unchanged. CORN dull; shelled was offered $1 09; $1 08 was bid. OATS in fair good demand at 66c. for No. 1. RYE in light demand at $1 38@$1 42 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1. PETROLEUM in good demand for free, and firmer for Standard White at 45c.@47c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR quiet; WHEAT dull; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 52@$2 53; No. 2 do., $2 30. CORN firmer; sales of No. 2 Wabash at $1 07; Michigan at $1 05; New at 88c.@90c. OATS active; sales at 59c.@60c for No. 1, and 58c. for No. 2; sales of No. 1 for all November at 60c. RYE declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 25. Michigan at $1 27. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—3,020 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON dull. QUERCITRON BARK, $50@$54 ⅌ ton. CLOVER SEED, $7@$7 50. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $7 75@$8 50; Extra Family, $10 50@$12; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT, $2 20@$2 45. RYE, $2 55@$2 60. CORN—Sales, 16,000 bushels; Yellow, $1 36@$1 39; Mixed Western, $1 36@$1 37. OATS, $1 65@$1 75. BARLEY, $1 45@$1 53. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands held at 18c.; buyers offer 17½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and advanced 3c.@5c. CORN firmer; Old White, $1 30@$1 33; Old Yellow $1 32@$1 34; New Mixed Western, $1 24. OATS strong at 71c.@75c. RYE dull at $1 50 for Prime Pennsylvania. PROVISIONS dull and neglected.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

TOBACCO firm; Lugs and Leaf, $3 50@$15; Superfine FLOUR, $8. WHEAT dull at $2 35@$2 40. CORN unchanged. OATS, 70c. in bulk. MESS PORK dull and nominally $20. LARD, 12½c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c. COTTON, 16c. HOGS, 5½c.@6½c. gross.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON declining; Uplands, 15½c.@16c. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS, 72c.@75c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 50@$9. PORK dull at $22 75@$23. BACON dull; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. LARD, 14c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 50½c.@51c. RESIN weak at $2 50 for common; $3 12½ for No. 1. TAR weak at $2 70. COTTON has declined ½c.; market active at 16c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON market opened active, but closed with a downward tendency; sales 859 bales Middling at 16c.; receipts 834 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON opened with a good demand, but at a decline, and closed dull; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 2,190 bales; Middling, 16½c.@16¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON dull and drooping; sales 970 bales; receipts, 2,050 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

COTTON easier, with a declining tendency; sales 419 bales Middling at 17½c.; receipts 1,400 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 23¼; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½. Gold 139¾.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Arago	Oct. 30	Havre	New-York.	
Bremen	Nov. 2	Bremen	New-York.	
Palmyra	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York.	
Nebraska	Nov. 6	Liverpool	New-York.	
St. Laurent	Nov. 7	Havre	New-York.	
Germania	Nov. 9	Hamburg	New-York.	
Cuba	Nov. 9	Liverpool	Boston.	
FOR EUROPE.				
Hermann	Nov. 14	New-York	Bremen.	
City of Boston	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool.	
Helvetia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool.	
Bellona	Nov. 16	New-York	London.	
Thames	Nov. 16	New-York	London.	
Europe	Nov. 16	New-York	Havre.	
Germania	Nov. 16	New-York	Hamburg.	
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ, &C.				
Columbia	Nov. 14	New-York	Havana.	
Santiago de Cuba	Nov. 15	New-York	SanFrancisco	
Fah-Kee	Nov. 16	New-York	Vera Cruz.	
Georgia	Nov. 16	New-York	Vera Cruz.	
North America	Nov. 23	New-York	St. Thomas and Brazil.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

The mails for Havana and West Indies by the *Columbia,* close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann,* close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....5 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 13—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool*—C. Mesham, England; Samuel Winchester, Philadelphia; Richard Butterfield, England; Jno. H. Wray, Henry Chapman, Montreal; Wm. Lottimer, New-York; Gilbert Mulligan, Ireland; F. Rintoul, Glasgow; J. R. Clark, J. Richards, Mrs. David Moore, Miss Van Duzer, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Van Duzer, New-York; A. McDowell, Canada; C. McDowell, Liverpool; David Lamb, John Osborn, Mrs. D. B. Fuller, Mrs. Wm. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lord, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sidebottom, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Orgill, child, infant and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Clive, England; Wm. Penn Lewis, Baltimore; Dr. H. F. Gardner, Boston; R. Barret, England; Mr and Mrs. L. P. Mills, Rufus A. Wills, New-York; H. W. Haigh, England; Thomas Vinter, London; E. Bredt, A. Russell, Miss E. Russell, Hy. White, Barrett R. White, Daniel Fish, Charles Routh, G. Moore, W. G. Hitchcock, E. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Tweedy, Joseph Lyman, Fredk. Lyman, Miss Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. H. R. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kurscheidt and servant, Jno. S. Kennedy, New-York; Miss Julia Baker, Miss Minnie G. Tod, Glasgow; C. Gildard, W. I. Douglas, J. Douglas, England; H. J. Adams, New-York; Thos. Tugby, Miss M. Harvy, Miss A. Harvy, Stephen Bolson, George Turner, Waterford; Edgar Benson, Cincinnati; S. Ceweth, London; Charles Patterson, Alexander Wilson, England.

NOV. 13—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Mrs. E. M. Merryweather and daughter, Michigan; G. T. Sewall, New-York; A. Hill, England; C. W. Lawton, Pennsylvania; A. Tatham, Canada West; E. Pineo, Portsmouth.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Henry Haywood, W. E. Alexander, Mrs. Meyer and child, Miss Meyer, J. T. Wilbur.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 46 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon rises... 7 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 33 | Gov. Island.10 02 | Hell Gate....11 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Equator, Spencer, Charleston, S. C., Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Ships Western Empire, Berry, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; W. J. Hatfield, (Br.,) Murphy, Cork for orders, via Savannah, Boyd & Hincken; Thorese, Nudgett, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham; Marcia C. Day, Chase, London, Walsh & Carver.

Bark L. T. Stocker, Bibber, Portland, Baxter & Merrill.

Brigs Monitor, (Swed.,) Sternberg, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Bravo, (Swed.,) Corwin, Antwerp, Funch, Mencke & Wendt; C. H. Kennedy, Titcomb, Elizabethport, Goldthwaite & Overton; Alpha, (Br.,) Craig, London, C. B. Swain; Eagle, (Br.,) Parker, Bear River, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Arctic, Ogden, Nassau, Moss & Ward; Matilda, Dix, Baltimore, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. A. Woodhouse, (Br.,) Eddy, Pernambuco and Bahia, Witham & Ogilvie; Dragod, (Br.,) Duncan, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Jonas Smith, Nichols, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Golden Rule, Overton, Wilmington, N. C., G. K. Rackett & Co.; E. Brainerd, Wells, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bros.; Fleetwing, Reynolds, St. John, N. B., via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son; Ed. Slade, Brown, Pitaka, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced heavy N. [illegible] gales from Cape Hatteras. 10th inst., passed steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah. Off Cape Lookout, signalized steamship Manhattan. Cape Hatteras, bearing N. E., 50 miles, passed steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Barbados,) Webster, Para 23 ds., with rubber and nuts to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. J. W. Martland, Leighton, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. Nov. 11, off the Highlands, in a squall, split foresail.

Schr. Julia, Beam, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Constitution, Bennett, Portland.
Schr. Goodwin, Perry, Stamford.
Schr. Commouth, Kelley, Greenport.
Schr. Rio, Young, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. Mitchell, Morrell, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. Elmira, Stevens, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Wilbern, Nickerson, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Garrison, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Havard, Harrington, Rondout, for New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamships Russia and Tarifa, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset N. W., fresh.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York; schr. Althea, Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Kate Stamler, Providence; brig Queen of Britain, Bristol, England; brig Martha, New-York; bark Harrisburgh, Bremen; brig Fomonto, Barcelona; schr. Ethan Allen, Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 11—Arr. schrs. Ella, Pritchard, New-York, for Boston; L. M. Reed, Steelman, Philadelphia, for Boston; P. Wheaton, Stephens, Philadelphia, for Salem; brig Forest, Stout, Rondout, for Boston.

Remaining in port, vessels before reported: schrs. George Kilborn, B. Bleecker, Clara W. Elwell, Telegraph, Knight, Michigan, Astoria, Sidney C. Price, P. Boice, Lyra, and brig Neuvitas.

Nov. 12, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Addie Fuller, Addison, for Thomaston; Jonathan May, Lean, Boston, for Philadelphia; Silver Magnet, Watson, Philadelphia, for Salem; Atlantic, Wates, Bangor, for New-York; brigs Circassian, Bunker, Philadelphia, for Salem; Whitaker, Ward, New-York, for Salem.

Sailed and returned, schrs. Athletic, Ella Fisn, and bark Hunter.

Wind out northward and eastward.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13—Arr. steamship W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

There has been no arrivals of sailing vessels via Sandy Hook this P. M.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13—The pilot-boat Coquette reports the following vessels as having gone to sea: Barks Fury, Barcelona; Kathleen, Liverpool; Nellie Merriam, Rotterdam; E. B. Malhall, Buenos Ayres; Gottenberg, Bremen; brigs Chesapeake and Jabez, Demerara; Jenny Lind, London; schrs. E. M. Hamilton, Boston; Rival, Nova Scotia; Meteor, Bermuda.

BEST QUALITY!
LOWEST PRICE!
CHINA, GLASS
AND
PLATED WARE.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINA,
GLASS,
GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES, &c., &c.,
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, AND AT
LOWER PRICES
THAN SIMILAR GOODS CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.
Our Plated Ware is from the manufactories of the well-known
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY and
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.,
And are Warranted to give entire satisfaction in every particular.
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
NO. 731 BROADWAY,
(one door above Waverley-place.)
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

LARGE LOTS
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,
MARKED DOWN TO
HALF THE
ORIGINAL COST.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

OVERCOATS.
USUAL PRICE $50, NOW $38.
USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $35.
USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $33.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $22.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $18.
USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $15.
USUAL PRICE $18, NOW $12.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE SIXTH-STREET.

CLOVER LEAF PLANE IRONS,
Manufactured exclusively by us under REYNOLDS' PATENTS, for tempering steel, possess the following superior qualities:
1. They are tempered the same in the centre as at the edges.
2. They hold a fine cutlery temper until the iron is worn up.
3. There are no soft spots in them.
4. One of these irons will outwear four to five irons tempered the old way.
5. They are sold at the same price of other irons.
7. Every iron is warranted to possess the above qualities or no sale.
We hereby authorize all hardware dealers to allow their customers to try our irons, and if not perfectly satisfactory, refund price paid and charge irons back to us.
Every PLANE IRON made by us bears our
CLOVER LEAF TRADE MARK.
REYNOLDS, BARBER & CO.,
STEEL TEMPERING WORKS,
Auburn, N. Y.

"HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER."
NO. 401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER-ST.
Respectfully dedicated to the mercantile community.
The ostensible application of the above establishment will be to dispense eatables and drinkables, but the novelty of its construction and system throughout is of a nature so entirely different from anything in the known world, that no other term than "Larder" will convey its true application.
Its main object being excessive cleanliness and wholesomeness, all its warpings will therefore be paramount at a glance.
Nothing of a nature adulterated will be served at this establishment, and the most fastidious epicure will find here a gratification beyond all expectation.
Everything served will be a specialty, and at rates conforming to the times.
Its every fitting will be a feature in itself, and following no plans hitherto adopted in common by restaurants and bar-rooms. The bar-counter, new in principle and holding forth a credence never before attempted, together with all joiner fittings, are being accomplished by Messrs. Bogert & Brothers.
The novel kithen appliances by Messrs. Bramhall, Dean & Co.
The gas fittings are by Messrs. Corell & Co.
The ale, brewed expressly by McKnight from the recipe of the establishment, is a specialty and a success.
The front, to which no term short of gorgeous will apply, is being constructed by C. Monk.
The main object for enumerating the trades-firms above is to mete out to them a well-deserved credit for promptitude and capability in carrying out ideas novel and enterprising with intelligence and dispatch.
Due notice will be given of its opening.
JOHN P. DAVIS.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A "NEW HEAD OF HAIR POSITIVELY GUARANTEED"—Baldness, Deafness and Catarrh cured by Dr. TURNER, No. 713 Broadway, Room No. 18. Hours from 12 to 4.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 639, Nov. 13, 1867.
41, 47, 4, 11, 38, 27, 32, 45, 18, 72, 23, 17, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 640, Nov. 13, 1867.
36, 31, 39, 29, 28, 37, 51, 70, 75, 49, 54, 66, 15, 47.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 563, Nov. 13, 1867.
29, 37, 20, 53, 44, 68, 67, 11, 1, 24, 10, 72, 12.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 564, Nov. 13, 1867.
45, 57, 47, 50, 70, 37, 3, 65, 24, 36, 51, 28, 44, 46.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No 176 Broadway and [illegible]